The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

A Joint Note from Great Britain and France to Greece.

Second Day of the Doncaster Races.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of England.

The Radical Congress of Geneva and the Socialists.

GREECE.

Great Britain and France Solicit Greece to Remain Neutral on the Cretan Question.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A dispatch from Athens states that Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to Greece, urging the Government at Athens to refrain from hostilities with the Sublime Porte, and to maintain a strict neutrality in the Cretan question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Doncaster Races.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

The Doncaster Races were again largely attended to-day. Several quite important events in the turf calendar were decided, the most prominent being the Cleveland Handicap. The races were well contested, and much interest was exhibited in the results of the running.

The Zetland stakes of £530 were won by *Verulam.*

The Cleveland Handicap of £50 was won by *Saville*, who on Tuesday was the victor in the great Yorkshire Handicap.

Vex was successful in the race for the Corporation Plate, valued at £305.

The Stand Plate Handicap (stakes £70) was awarded to *Bounceaway.*

The Handicap sweepstakes of £475 was won by *Minnie Warren*, and the Queen's Plate, valued at £105, by *Miss Sara.*

Returns of the Bank of England.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

The returns of the Bank of England show that the accumulation of specie steadily continues. The authorized weekly report published this afternoon shows that the amount of bullion in the vaults has increased £300,000 since the last statement made on the 5th inst.

SWITZERLAND.

The Radical Congress of Geneva and the Socialists.

Geneva, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

The Radical Congress, which met here on the 9th inst., is still in session. The proceedings attract much attention. During the sitting this morning a sharp attack was made upon the Socialists of the United States, which gave rise to an excited discussion. Some ill-feeling was created, and before the close of the session many members withdrew from the Congress.

SPAIN.

Government Order Establishing Quarantines.

Madrid, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

The Governor of Minorca has issued orders establishing a rigorous quarantine at Port Mahon, Balearic Islands, for all vessels arriving in that harbor from ports in the United States or West Indies.

TURKEY.

The Swatara at Constantinople.

Marseilles, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the arrival in the Golden Horn of the screw steamer *Swatara*, Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, belonging to the European Squadron of the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—Noon.

Consols for money	94 9-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76½
Erie Railway Shares	44¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94 9-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are firmer, but the quotation for them remains at 72⅜.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have advanced ¼ since noon, and are now quoted at 76¾.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ¾, and the price now is 45.

Frankfort, Thursday, Sept. 12—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds for the issue of 1862 are quoted at 76¾.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94 9-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	76¾
Erie Railway shares	45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	21⅛

Frankfort, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅞ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 12—Noon.

Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 9⅝d., and Middling Orleans at 9⅞d.

Breadstuffs are steady. Wheat 13s. 6d. for White California. Corn, 36s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Peas, 42s. for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 5d. ₱ 45 lbs. for American. Barley, 5s. ₱ 42 lbs. for American.

Provisions.—Cheese, 51s. for Middling Fine American ₱ cwt. Beef, 152s. 6d. ₱ 304 lbs. for extra prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ₱ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess. Lard, 50s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Middles.

Produce.—Resin, 7s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—10d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 41s. ₱ cwt. for American red.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 65s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Cakes, £40 for Whale; £115 for Sperm, and £39 for Linseed; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ₱ ton.

Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 12—Noon.

Petroleum, 49½ francs for Standard White.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 13—2 P. M.

Cotton—The Cotton market is firmer and more active. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	9⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9⅞d.

Lard has declined to 50s. 6d.; Cheese has advanced to 51s. 6d.; Beef has declined to 150s., and Pork to 70s.

All other articles are without change.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in our market since the noon report.

Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 12—2 P. M.

Petroleum is quiet at 49½ francs for Standard White.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

Cotton—Prices are ⅛d. lower on American descriptions, but the market closed firm at the decline, and the day's business was fair. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	9½d.
Middling Orleans	9¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market closed steady; Corn 36s. 9d. for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. for California White. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

Provisions—Beef 150s. and Pork 70s. ₱ bbl.; Lard, 50s. 6d.; Cheese, 51s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

Produce—Spirits Turpentine 6d. lower, closing at 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Resin, Common, 7s. 9d.; Medium, 12s.; Petroleum, Spirits, 10d.; Refined, 1s. 5d.

London, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

Sugar—The market is firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard closed at 24s. 6d. Iron steady at 53s. ₱ ton. Oils and Linseeds unchanged.

Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 12—Evening.

The petroleum market is stronger, and has partially recovered from its decline of yesterday. Standard white closed at 50 francs 50 centimes ₱ barrel,

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Falmouth, Thursday, Sept. 12—Noon.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Townsend, from New-York on the 31st ult., arrived here this morning.

Marine Disaster.

Plymouth, Thursday, Sept. 12—Noon.

The ship *American Eagle*, Capt. Moore, from London Aug. 3 for New-York, has put into this port leaky, having experienced heavy weather.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamer *Cimbria*, from Hamburg, Aug. 31, arrived at this port yesterday. The mails by the steamer *China*, from Liverpool, Aug. 31, and Queenstown Sept. 1, were received in this City yesterday morning.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, dated Aug. 30, states that *Fädrelandet* publishes a lengthy article dwelling upon the long since expressed wishes of North America to purchase the Danish possessions in the West Indies, and advocating their sale to that power. The writer says: "The cession might perhaps be less agreeable to England, but no cause at present exists to take that consideration into account. It might also be possible to convince France of the advisability of such a transfer of the Danish Colonies to North America, for after an advantageous sale of those possessions Denmark would be enabled to make a material increase to her fighting power, and notably to her iron-clad fleet."

The Prussian *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance establishing provincial estates in the former kingdom of Hanover, which is constituted into a province. The provisional Diet is composed, first, of the large land owners and of the deputies of the equestrian order. Second, of the order of the towns, consisting of deputies of the courts of justice and of the municipalities. Third, of the order of the commons, consisting of deputies of the parishes.

The *Etendard* of the 30th declares that the hopes of an understanding being arrived at between Prussia and Denmark by means of mutual concessions increase. Prussia, it is said, will renounce several of the guarantees which she at first demanded, and Denmark will abandon her claims to Alsen and Duppel. This result is due to the conciliatory influence of France, Russia and Austria.

It is stated that the proposed interview to be held at Baden-Baden, between the Kings of Prussia, Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and the Grand Dukes of Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden-Baden, has been initiated by the sovereign of the last-named duchy.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated Aug. 29, states that the Emperor has granted to Baron von Beust precedence over all court officials, with the exception of the first Grand Chamberlain. Herr Von Becke will shortly lay proposals for the covering of the deficit of 1868 before the Austro-Hungarian Conference. This deficit amounts to 50,000,000 florins, and it is proposed to cover it by the projected sales of State domains, for which purpose preliminary arrangements have been made. A telegram received from Prague announces that the French Minister of State, M. Rouher, who is in that city, is about to proceed to Vienna.

The *New Free Press* prints a dispatch according to which Baron von Beust has instructed the Austrian Minister at Munich to inform the Bavarian Cabinet that the recent negotiations at Salzburg bore no reference to South Germany, and that France and Austria have agreed to avoid interfering in the affairs of foreign countries.

The accounts from Spain are still contradictory. The official telegrams from Madrid assert that the insurrection is at an end, but several of the Paris papers of last night profess to have information that it is spreading. The *Patrie* asserts that Gen. Prim has never left French territory. According to this journal a rumor was current that Gen. Prim, the Mexican General, Cortez, and several influential Spanish exiles, were to hold a secret council on Thursday. The *France* states, on the other hand, that Prim is in concealment at Barcelona. Probably the two papers are equally well informed.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated Aug. 27 says that the Sultan energetically supports the necessary reforms. He has replaced the Ministers of Justice and Public Instruction by statesmen of progressive views, Mehemet-Nedin Pasha and Souphi-Bey. The Assistance Committee for Epirus and Thessalia has elected as President the Grand Duchess Olga, affianced to the King of Greece. The Sultan has promoted all the officers of the *Izzeddin* for having destroyed the *Arcadi*. The Greeks residing here are subscribing to buy a blockade-runner like the *Arcadi*. Mr. Morris, the American Minister, has officially communicated to the Porte the motion of the Senate of Washington expressing the sympathies of the United States for the Cretans. An American war steamer has been sent into Cretan waters. The intervention of the United States is very much commented upon. The Sultan has presented Fuad Pasha with large estates in Roumelia.

The Greek Chambers had been convoked for Oct. 6.

News from Rio de Janeiro, date Aug. 9, sets forth that the allied army was advancing into the interior of Paraguay. A battle was imminent. Porto Alegre remained at Tiguly with 6,000 men. The fleet was to have forced the passage of the Humaiti on the 29th of July.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

An English View of the Removal.

From the London Morning Star, Aug. 30.

If we are to believe a late telegram from America, the policy of President Johnson has received a check in a quarter where he least expected it. One of his most cherished schemes was to get rid of Gen. Sheridan from the administration of Louisiana and Texas, where he was carrying out the reconstruction policy of Congress with zeal and efficiency. The *greater his zeal and the more thorough his system of administration, the more complete would necessarily be his alienation from the President*, who desired to leave the Southern planters in the enjoyment of nearly all the political power they possessed before the war. The President was especially annoyed at Sheridan's interference with the civil officers who had been appointed under the old *régime*, and who were too frequently disposed to throw every impediment in the way of the legislation of Congress, and the enjoyment by the negroes of that equality with their white brethren which has been one of the marvelous results of the war. In every American community it soon became known that Sheridan was the representative of the policy which the President detested, and that his removal would be the test whether Congress had triumphed, or whether Johnson was mad enough to throw down the gauntlet afresh to a people little disposed to stand insubordination or braggadocio from their official servants. The chief difficulty in the President's way was Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. He could not strike at Sheridan except through Stanton, and the latter was a staunch upholder of the policy of Congress, and therefore the defender and panegyrist of Gen. Sheridan. President Johnson, therefore, determined to get rid of Mr. Stanton, and removed him from his office in opposition to the whole spirit of the recent legislation of Congress, *if not in contravention of the letter of the law*, which prevents the important office-holders being removed except with the consent of the Senate. Gen. Grant, probably regarding the request of the President that he should accept the portfolio as equivalent to a command, intimated to Mr. Stanton that he was ready to take over the charge of the Department. That gentleman accordingly resigned under protest, and Gen. Grant reigned in his stead.

The Republican Party of the North were certainly puzzled by Grant's acceptance. His great popularity prevented that bitter outcry against him which in any country where perfect freedom of criticism is allowed, generally follows a false move by a prominent public man. It was universally felt that Grant had done an unwise thing, but the dissatisfaction was muttered rather than openly expressed, and all parties watched with interest the next move. The President, with that wonderful faculty for getting into difficulties which distinguishes him, no sooner had got rid of Mr. Stanton, than he recurred to his attempts to put an end to the career of Sheridan. Grant, who in consequence of his extreme taciturnity, has been a great puzzle to the American politicians, was claimed as an ally by both parties, and when he accepted Stanton's appointment, and became thereby obnoxious for the moment to the Republicans, Johnson fondly imagined he had secured him to himself. He had not counted upon an element which might have been remembered by any one not so completely carried away by headstrong impulses. Grant is proverbially unselfish and grateful to those able officers who so gallantly and successfully carried out his combinations against the Southern rebels. Among his trusted Lieutenants, Sheridan had only one superior in the person of Sherman; but so far as the operations under Grant's own immediate command were concerned, it may fairly be said that Sheridan contributed more than any other officer to the final victory. It was his unrivaled tactics and heroism which turned Lee's flank at the battle of Five Forks; it was he who, by a rare combination of infantry and cavalry movements not hitherto practised in the army of any nation, headed the retreating forces of the Southern General, and compelled them to fight until they were finally surrounded, and surrendered at discretion. *For General Grant to turn against Sheridan would be an act of ingratitude, of which Grant is, perhaps, the least likely man in America to be guilty.* President Johnson had entirely forgotten this very natural element of calculation. The consequence is that when he renews his efforts to get rid of the popular General, expecting the new Secretary for War to coincide with his views, he finds he has entirely mistaken his man, and that *Grant throws his ægis over Sheridan.*

We cannot, of course, assume that the telegram which conveys this piece of information is absolutely authentic, as these cable telegrams are necessarily founded on the rumors of the day contained in the New-York papers, and the journals are not infallible. The story, however, appears extremely probable from *Grant's known chivalry towards his subordinates generally*, and his special affection for Sheridan in particular. If the story be confirmed it will prove one of the most interesting episodes in Mr. Johnson's chequered career, and will *vastly increase the popularity of Gen. Grant throughout the Northern States.* But what will the President do next? He cannot afford to throw over Gen. Grant as he has done Mr. Stanton. He cannot strike at Sheridan except through Grant, any more than he could reach him except through Stanton, and if Stanton was able to protect the distinguished pro-consul he is much safer with Gen. Grant as his immediate superior. All this must be gall and wormwood to the President and his party; but if the former could only see affairs in their true light, the determination of Grant will really be the President's best defence. He is, unfortunately for himself and the country, a *most determined and perverse ruler.* If he can manage to get rope enough, there is no difficulty in foreseeing what will be the end of his career. No sooner was it known throughout the country that Mr. Stanton had been forced to resign, than the Republicans perceived that nothing but deprivation of office would stop Johnson from flying in the face of the policy which the majority of the people and the Congress had resolved upon. The impeachment scheme, which had languished so long as no practical good was looked for from so extreme course became popular, and *it is not too much to say that if Mr. Johnson succeeds in removing Sheridan the nation will remove Johnson.* The obstinacy of the President is great, but *the people who fought and won the battle for freedom are equally determined*, and the whole history of the struggle teaches us that *the people will beat the President.* They have done everything which legislation can do to *keep him within due bounds*, but if he, during the vacation of Congress, attempts by mere quibbles to wriggle out of the restraints imposed upon him, sterner measures will unquestionably be adopted. If Gen. Grant, by his acceptance of the post vacated by Secretary Stanton can do more than the latter was able to carry out the policy of Congress, and *keep the President from upsetting the coach*, he will have once again deserved well of his country.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECHES.

The Speech at Amiens.

The Emperor on his passage through Amiens was presented with an address by the Mayor of that town. His Majesty, in reply, said:

"I have crossed France with the Empress, from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and our hearty and sympathetic reception everywhere has filled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, I perceive with pleasure, can shake the confidence which for twenty years the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties I have had to surmount. The ill-success of our policy across the ocean has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valor of our soldiers overcame all opposition. The events accomplished in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it relies with justice on the maintenance of peace. The excitement of a small minority has not caused us to lose the hope of seeing more liberal institutions peaceably introduced in our public life. The temporary stagnation in commercial affairs has not prevented the industrial classes from showing me their sympathy, and from relying upon the efforts of the Government to give a fresh impetus to commerce. I have found with pleasure those sentiments of confidence and devotion existing at Amiens, and in the whole Department of Somme, which places have always shown a sincere attachment to me, and where a residence of six years proved to me that misfortune is a good school to learn to support the burden of power and to avoid the dangers of fortune."

SOUTH GERMANY.

Prussian Defiance of France—The Idea of a South German Confederation Ridiculed.

From the Berlin Kreutz Zeitung.

A South German Confederation forsooth! with Austria for a close ally, and the Emperor of the French as a protector! Germany saved from that disunion which charitable souls in Paris so deeply deplore by the nephew of the protector of the Rheinbund! Beat quicker, German hearts—a savior has arisen, and the shade of Barbarossa thrills with a grateful consciousness at the tidings of the friend of Germany discovered in Paris! * * * * No! no! Germany is hale and strong; but if she were ill, we would not send to Paris for nostrums to cure her. If Austria is determined to play second fiddle to a French tune, she will find no accompaniment in Germany. * * * * There is in Germany but an infinitesimal number of scoundrels (*gredins*) which look to Paris for the safety of their country, or rather their own profit. When the times come for rewarding traitors their account will soon be settled. But there is one thing they will do well to take note of at the Tuileries. We have withstood flattery; we shall not be moved by threats. We repudiate any attempt at dictation; we shall act as we think fit, and we know our own mind.

From the Paris Journal des Debats.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* publishes a very violent article on the subject of the interview at Salzburg and the Austro-French understanding. The object which this journal proposes to itself is doubtless to excite the national susceptibilities in presenting the alliance concluded at Salzburg, with a view to assure the maintenance of the Treaty of Prague, as an interference by France in the affairs of Germany. Perhaps it is to the fear of wounding the patriotic sentiments of their people that is to be attributed the refusal of certain Sovereigns of the South to lend themselves to the arrangements made at Salzburg, supposing the news of that refusal given by telegraph to be exact. In any case we are forced to recognize that the *Kreutz Zeitung* has skillfully chosen its ground, although the violence of its language and its exaggerations of a foregone conclusion appear to us seriously to injure the thesis which it sustains. In fact, we must not forget that the alliance which that journal so angrily attacks has at present only a purely defensive character, and that on the fidelity of Prussia in keeping the engagements undertaken at Prague depends whether its pacific character should be altered or not. We confine ourselves to adding for the moment that the *Kreutz Zeitung* is not an official journal, and that its columns are not the place to seek the expression of the political ideas of the Cabinet of Berlin.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Abyssinian Expedition.

From the London Star Aug. 30.

We are enabled to give some further information respecting this expedition, and to correct certain misstatements which have already been made public. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief, at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Stavely has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has been taken up, and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the course of November; but the Bombay Government have also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are being fitted up as hospital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of the India Office in order to secure unity of action; but the expense will be borne by Imperial funds. Four officers of the Royal Artillery and four of the Military Train are placed under orders to proceed to Spain and Asia Minor to purchase mules, of which 7,000 are required. Five ships are chartered to be in readiness to convey the mules to the scene of operations. Sixteen veterinary surgeons will proceed with the officers above named on their errand. Each of the officers thus employed is to receive three guineas a day and his traveling expenses, in addition to his pay. In addition to these 7,000 mules, the Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to purchase 6,000 camels. Major Sherrington, brigade-major of the Military Train, goes out shortly to Alexandria to superintend the transport arrangements. The Indian Government will send all the troops to be employed from Bombay, and it is said that a squadron of English dragoons, four regiments of native irregular cavalry, and two batteries of artillery will form part of the expedition; the latter will be armed with steel rifled 7-pound howitzers, which, with their carriages and ammunition, are now being prepared in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. These guns are supplied in block from Firth, of Sheffield, and will be bored and rifled with three grooves on the Woolwich system, in the gun factories. The authorities are also looking up some of the old Maltese carts to be sent out for transport service with the expedition; but it is to be hoped that these will be thoroughly tested before being employed, for their powers of resistance to the rough work and hot climate of Africa are doubtful. It is estimated that the troops will have thirty days' march before them when they commence their up-country journey, and of course they must take provisions with them, for it is not likely they can obtain anything in the sterile country over which they will have to march. The Indian Commissariat will be intrusted with the entire charge of the commissariat and transport department on the march, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the difficulties of the conveyance of some 7,000 men over sandy deserts and mountains will not be under-rated, and that no lives may be unnecessarily sacrificed in this unfortunate expedition, which has at length been thrust upon the country. The troops are not likely to be able to commence their march before the early part of December, and there is just the hope that something may before that time induce the Emperor Theodore to release his prisoners.

The Itinerary of the Fenian Bark Plato.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 26.

The itinerary pursued by the Fenian bark *Plato*, 500 tons register, Capt. James McGroom, after she had made Tory Island, on the coast of Donegal, is, to say the least of it, unusual. Leaving Tory Island, she cruised about the coast of Donegal, and effected a landing at the head of Kinsale, which, as the crow flies, is 250 miles due north of Donegal. Leaving Kinsale, to avoid an English frigate in the neighborhood, the *Plato* made the coast of Wexford, and under cover of the night put into Bantry Bay, which, as the crow flies, is 100 miles west of the nearest point of Wexford. Standing out again to sea from Bantry Bay, in the extreme southwest of Ireland, the *Plato* hovered off the coast of Antrim, in the extreme north of the island, and ultimately put into Antrim Bay, a locality unknown to hydrographers. Shaping a northeast course from Antrim Bay the *Plato* soon made Belfast Lough, which lies due south of Antrim; but finding the people there unprepared for insurrection, she steered boldly due west slap through the very centre of Ireland, and came out at the Cove of Cork, whence she returned to the United States. The letters which contain these ludicrous blunders have been triumphantly cited as authentic by the whole of the Fenian press.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

Addresses of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Prince de Broglie and Others.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 29.

The proceedings were resumed on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the Salle Herz, M. Laboulaye in the chair. Letters, books and documents for the Conference were presented by the Secretary. Two letters were read from Wendell Phillips and Mr. Bigelow, late Minister from the United States in Paris, expressing the liveliest sympathy in the purposes of the meeting. Prince A. De Broglie presided while M. Laboulaye delivered an address, in which he took a comprehensive survey of the whole question of abolition. He alluded to Montesquieu in his "Esprit des Lois" to John Jay, the American jurisconsult, and others, who had preceded Clarkson, G. Sharp and Wilberforce. In his discriminating and philosophical analysis of their several services and influences, contrasting and illustrating each by the other, he brought out the characteristics of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, Brougham, O'Connell and Joseph Sturges, in England. He then passed in review the special advocacy and influence of Jay, Sumner and Lloyd Garrison in America, and the great champions of emancipation in France, giving a place to the Duc De Broglie and others.

The speech was deservedly applauded, and will be welcomed as a generous tribute to the advocates of negro freedom, and a lucid exposition of the principles on which the emancipation of the slave in every land should be based.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison was then introduced as the representative of the American Freedmen's Union. He apologized for his inability to use the French tongue, and expressed the hope that the day would come when one language would be universal. His speech was an eloquent exposition of the American struggle in the abolition of Slavery, tracing the origin of the slave power and its usurpations and exactions throughout the period preceding the recent civil war. He sketched the persecutions and hostility endured by the friends of the bondmen. He delineated the progress of the cause, the triumph of liberty, and the lingering antagonism of the planters, the hatred evinced toward the slave, and the conduct of the present President, Mr. Johnson, whom he represented as the adversary of a patriot people and an enlightened Congress. He quoted the testimony of Mr. P. S. Chase and his coadjutors concerning the freedmen who have refuted slavery's accusation of idleness and incapacity; and not only worked faithfully while under white employers, but when facilities have been accorded them, have proved themselves capable of independent and even self-organized labor. The audience listened for an hour with gratified patience to the address of this world-famed champion of liberty, which he closed by a grateful acknowledgment of the services of the French coadjutors.

An episode occurred after the close of Mr. Garrison's address; a colored man in respectable garb asked for permission to address the meeting. He avowed himself to have been a slave in Georgia, when Sherman invaded that State, and did not till then know of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. When he learned he was free, he left the cotton plantation, went to New-York, and thence proceeded to Providence, R. I., where he engaged in the coal trade, and subsequently worked in the service of the State Government. He told his own tale to prove that slaves were able to provide for themselves, and knew the value of time and money. He was well received by the meeting and produced a good impression.

The Prince N. de Broglie followed, and mentioned the motives which had inspired the Duc de Broglie and his family with a zeal for emancipation and the liberty of the enslaved. The Conference accepted with manifest pleasure the sympathy of a family so honored in lineage. Hon. J. Palfrey addressed the Conference in French, and acknowledged the obligations of Americans to their friends in France. Gen. Dubois, who had been representative of the late Government in Hayti to the French Cabinet, was requested to give some statements tending to prove the negro race capable of self-government, and sustaining their place among the nations. It is perhaps the first time Hayti has had a voice in the comity of States, and she was ably represented by Gen. Dubois. He spoke nearly an hour, and was repeatedly cheered during a deliberate and manly defence of his race and country, and a candid explanation of difficulties to be surmounted in the Constitutional Government of the nation which he serves.

Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, as one of the Committee, then rose and said that he would occupy the Conference only a few minutes. He had furnished a paper on the slave trade on the Zambesi, on the coast of Africa, which he left to the disposal of the Bureau. But he would now entreat the Conference to use its influence with the rulers of Portugal for the suppression of the traffic carried on by their officials. He adverted to Mr. Waller's statements the day before, and urged that, as it was to the credit of France to improve the condition of Algeria, and of England to promote the prosperity of her colonies, so would it be for Portugal to improve the condition of her African possessions. The Government which suffered such a state of cruelty and oppression as ravaged the country of the Zambesi might expect the judgment of God. Dr. Massie appealed to the Conference to use their influence on behalf of the people suffering under the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Portuguese *régime*. The reverend gentleman's address was received with marked favor. Mr. Rainey, from the Western Coast of Africa, followed. Dr. Underhill spoke in hopeful terms of Sir John P. Grant's policy in Jamaica, and anticipated the welfare of the people in that island under his administration. Rev. Sella Martin, once a slave, and sold ten times in that capacity, spoke admirably.

Resolutions had been proposed and were cordially adopted. A proposal to adjourn the Conference till the evening was negatived, and the proceedings closed about 5 o'clock. The audience was nearly as large as it had been on the previous day.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

A Hitherto Unpublished Letter to Minister Aguirre.

From the London Globe, Aug. 30.

The subjoined letter from the late Archduke to his Minister, Señor Aguirre, dated Queretaro, March 2, 1867, is now published for the first time:

My Dear Minister: As my departure for Queretaro to put myself at the head of the recently formed army may be falsely interpreted by malevolent persons in the country as well as abroad, and as my reasons cannot be known, owing to the many calumnies which our enemies spread about with avidity respecting the conduct of our Government, I think it necessary to make some slight observations which may serve as an explanation and a guide in the present difficult moments. The programme which I adopted in Orizaba, after having heard the frank and loyal opinion of the consultative bodies of the State, has not been in the least changed; for my dominant idea is to call a congress, the only solution which can form a lasting future and a basis which may approximate all the parties now causing the ruin of our unfortunate country. I emitted the idea of the Congress, which I nurtured ever since my arrival in the country, as soon as I became assured that the representatives of the nation could be united free from all foreign influence. As long as the French had their sway in the central parts of the country it was impossible to unite a Congress with free power to deliberate. My journey to Orizaba hastened the march of the troops of the intervention, and thus arrived the key when the idea of a constituent Congress could be openly spoken of. That no such step could be taken before was evidently shown by the strenuous opposition which the extinct French authorities made against the idea I emitted. A Congress selected by the nation, as a real expression of the majority, and with full power and liberty, is the only possible means of concluding the civil wars and of putting an end to so much bloodshed. I, as sovereign and chief called by the nation, with pleasure again submitted myself to the expression of its will, having the most ardent desire thus quickly to conclude the desolating struggle. I even did more by personally addressing myself to the different chiefs who say they fight in the name of liberty and the principles of progress, so that they might submit themselves, as I am willing to do, to the vote of the national majority. What has been the result of these negotiations? That the men who invoke progress would not or dared not submit themselves to such a judgment. They answered me by executing loyal and distinguished citizens, rejecting the paternal hand, and acting as blind partisans who wish exclusively to govern by the sword. When, then, is the national will? On which side exists the desire of true liberty? Their only apology is their own blindness, sadly demonstrated by the deeds enacted under such a banner, and which clamors loudly to heaven for chastisement. It is impossible for us to count upon them, and our duty is to act with all energy, so as to restore liberty to the people, that they may frankly express their will. This is the reason why I in all haste marched in person to this city, endeavoring in every way to reëstablish peace and order, and to save the country a second time from a more noxious foreign influence. The bayonets of the intervention are leaving by the east; it is therefore necessary to arrive at the longed-for moment so as to avoid the armed influence which, directly or indirectly, may menace our independence and the integrity of our country. We are now at the moment when our country is being bartered. It is necessary to search out all possible remedies to put an end to so critical a situation, and to liberate Mexico from all oppression from whatever side it may become. Finally, a national Congress will settle the destiny of Mexico, as regards its institutions and form of Government, and if this assembly should not be convened, because we who demand it fall in the struggle, the judgment of the country will always admit that we were in the right, and will declare that we were the real defenders of true liberty, that we never sold the territory of the nation, that we endeavored to save her from a second and oppressive intervention, and that in good faith we had used all our efforts that the principle of the national will might triumph.

(Signed) MAXIMILIANO.

THE WAR WITH PARAGUAY.

Sketch of the Armies in the Field.

From the London Times, Aug. 31.

Official correspondence relating to the hostilities in the River Plate, and the abortive attempt at mediation on the part of the United States, has been laid before Parliament. Paraguay has, it is said, a population of no more than 600,000 souls, and since the commencement of the conflict has had no means of obtaining supplies from abroad. In March the invading land forces amounted to about 60,000 men, and the naval fleet comprised 67 vessels, ten of them iron-clads, while the forces of Gen. Lopez were believed not to exceed 22,000 men. But so energetic was the defence, that the whole Brazilian fleet was kept at bay for forty days by a battery built on a spit of land at Itapiru armed with two 68-pounder guns; and after a campaign of two years the allies held but about nine square miles of Paraguayan territory, a space hardly more than sufficient to contain (were they laid side by side) the bodies of those who had perished from sickness and wounds during the attempts to gain possession of it. A report on the military operations which was transmitted to the Foreign Office of London in April states that the allies could not then place in the field more than 32,000 effective men, a fifth of these being three months' recruits; the whole number of troops of Lopez was supposed to be reduced to about 20,000, and they were suffering great privations; "The women and children are made to work for the army, and some of the former are supposed to have fought by the side of the men, as the bodies of several have been found among the heaps of slain. The devotion of the Paraguayns to their leader—whether inspired by love or terror is not very clear—almost surpasses belief. The body of one was recovered who must have been drowned while successfully attaching a torpedo to the screw of a Brazilian iron-clad. They have been repeatedly cut down at the very muzzles of the guns which they have been madly endeavoring to drag by main force out of the embrasures. It is, however, confidently asserted that they have never been able to withstand in the open field the bayonet charges of the Brazilian infantry, and that of late they have shown signs of discouragement. The Brazilian troops, of whom fully one-half are negroes, and the greater part of the remainder mulottoes or Indians, appear to be in a very efficient state. Although great attention is paid to their drill, it is said that, in spite of their individual bravery, which cannot be called in question, when under fire they lose the steadiness which characterizes European troops, and sometimes becomes unmanageable. Each soldier is provided with three complete suits of uniform made of good, serviceable material. When in heavy marching order the weight carried by the rank and file, including 60 rounds of ball cartridge, has been reduced from 52 pounds to 40 pounds. With the exception of one battalion lately supplied with needle-guns, the troops are all armed with Minie rifles of a large bore, but the grooves of many of these seem to be much worn by constant use. The cavalry are principally armed with lances; a certain number, however, in each corps carry carbines instead of lances. The men have the reputation of being splendid horsemen, and all use both the 'lasso' and 'bolas.' Since the Field-Marshal has assumed the command the utmost order and cleanliness are to be found in the Brazilian camps. The officers live in huts and the men in small canvas tents, which hold two in each. The latter are a little larger than the French *tentes d'abri*, and afford but little protection either from the sun or rain. The great amount of sickness prevalent among the Brazilians may in a great measure be attributed to the use of these tents, as the Argentines, who are both ill-fed and poorly clad, but live in huts, are far healthier than their allies. In May the Government journal of Buenos Ayres had an account of the capture of a Paraguayan picket of soldiers, three of whom were only 13, 12 and 11 years of age, and they stated that the whole force was under 12,000, and three battalions were made up of boys and one of old men, and that provisions were scarce and ammunition running out. The name of "Republic" is adopted in Paraguay, but the government of that fine country is one of pure despotism, with an espionage extended to all classes; yet there is a real devotion to the service of Lopez, which is said on all sides to be beyond the powers of belief of those who have not witnessed it. Mr. Lettsom, reporting to Lord Stanley from Montevideo on the 29th of May, writes: "I cannot but hope that ere long the voice of some strong and disinterested Power will make itself heard in a manner which will at once put an end to this desolating war, and secure for the people of Paraguay more freedom than they have hitherto enjoyed, and to which boon they have proved themselves to be fully entitled." Writing again on the 29th of June, Mr. Lettsom says: "What the result of the war will be I do not pretend to predict; but it seems probable that Paraguay will succumb from exhaustion."

Additional Returns from the Maine Election.

Augusta, Me., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Official returns received at the Secretary of State's office from 268 cities, towns and plantations give Chamberlain 45,125, and Pillsbury 34,737. The same towns last year stood, Chamberlain 54,628, and Pillsbury 31,328. There are 219 towns yet to be heard from, which last year gave Chamberlain 14,722 and Pillsbury 10,517. The Democrats have carried York, Lincoln, Knox and Aroostook Counties by very small majorities, which will give them seven Senators to twenty-four Republicans.

The House will be three-fourths Republican.

BORDER STATE CONVENTION

Meeting of Equal Rights Delegates at Baltimore.

Speeches by Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Louis Thompson, J. W. Clayton and Others.

Letters from Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, John Sherman and Richard Yates.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Border State Convention at Baltimore to-day was not only a successful but very noticeable affair. The attendance of delegates was unexpectedly large, all the border States but West Virginia being represented. Among the conspicuous of the delegates were Congressmen Maynard and Butler, of Tennessee, and Van Horn, of Missouri. The colored delegates from Maryland and other States, many of whom had battled in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, and several of whom have the marks of rebel bullets upon their bodies, were an interesting feature of the assemblage. They appeared to fully appreciate their position in the present political situation, and determined to modestly assert and insist on their rights under the laws to be recognized as citizens of the Government, for which so many of their brethren had willingly laid down their lives. The Front-street Theatre, the same building in which the lamented Lincoln was the second time nominated for the position he so worthily honored, was selected as the place for the meeting of the Convention. The parquet, dress circle and stage were assigned to the delegates, and the second and third tiers for the public. Suspended across the stage were legends appropriate to the hour, bearing the names of those whom loyal men now delight to honor for their services in war and in peace, several of whom have also become endeared to the hearts of the people as the victims of Executive displeasure. Conspicuous among these names were those of Grant, Sheridan, Stanton and Sickles, victims of Johnsonian and rebel hatred. The space above the dress circle and fronting the second tier was covered with the national emblem, tastefully arranged, and above that, fronting the third tier, was again the flag, hanging pendant from the numerous chandeliers.

The delegates were called to order at noon by Col. Thomas J. Wilson, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party of Maryland, and the call for the Convention was read amid repeated applause. Upon motion of Frederick Schley, of Maryland, a temporary organization was effected by the election of Hon. Louis Thompson, of Delaware, as Chairman, and James W. Clayton, of Maryland, as Secretary. A committee, consisting of E. Fulton and Mr. Schley, was appointed to escort Mr. Thompson to the chair, assuming which he said:

Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. It affords me pleasure in cooperating with the loyal and patriotic men of the border States in initiating a movement that has for its object the securing to every man, however humble, all the rights and immunities that appropriately belong to the American citizenship. A century has nearly passed away since the Fathers of the Republic proclaimed to the world that "All men are created equal;" and we are here to-day to reassert and reaffirm that declaration, and to say that we do not regard this great declaration as mere rhetorical flourish, or as a glittering generality, but as the promulgance of a practical governmental truth—the enunciation of a principlet that lies at the very foundation of all true republican government. We do not, like our opponents, understand this part of the Declaration of Independence to mean that all "white men" are created equal, and that it does not apply to the colored men of the country, thus making it appear, as they do, that the plain and simple words of Jefferson that I have quoted were intended to deceive and mislead his fellow-countrymen. I would say to my Democratic friends that if they want a definite answer to this question, go ask the rebels who have met the colored soldiers face to face on the battle plains of the South, whether or not they are men. The supreme authority of the General Government put the musket into the hands of the black man, that he might help secure the life of the nation, and we now ask the same supreme authority to put the ballot into his hands that he may also help to keep it safe from the attacks of ambitious and disloyal men in the future. My fellow-citizens, it cannot be that this nation will so disgrace itself in the eyes of the civilized world by withholding from the colored men, who fought and bled that the nation might live, the full enjoyment of all their civil and political rights. God forbid that the nation shall enjoy the blessings of peace while tolerating such an iniquitous wrong, for have we not learned from our past history as a nation this lesson of wisdom—that nations, like individuals, cannot violate the principles of right and justice with impunity. May we do right, that the blessing of a just God may be vouchsafed to the nation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's remarks, which were heartily applauded, Rev. W. H. G. Brown was introduced, and made an appropriate prayer.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the delegates from the District of Columbia were admitted to seats in the Convention.

On motion of Hon. Robert T. Van Horn, of Missouri, the President was directed to appoint a Committee of Nine on permanent organization. The following delegates were named as the Committee: Hon. Robert T. Van Horn, Missouri; Frederick Schley, Maryland; John P. McLear, Delaware; David Goshorn, West Virginia; Gen. Cooper, Tennessee; Gen. Muzzy, District of Columbia; Dr. W. C. Davidson, Delaware; Dr. H. J. Brown, Maryland; Benj. T. Tanner, Maryland. The Committee retired for consultation, when the Chairman announced that there were on his table several letters from distinguished gentlemen, and the Secretary was directed to read them. They were as follows:

Boston, Sept. 8, 1867.

Dear Sir: I shall not be able to be with you at your Convention in Baltimore according to the invitation with which you have honored me. I ask you to accept my best wishes. Congress will leave undone what it ought to do if it fails to provide promptly for the establishment of equal rights, whether political or civil, everywhere throughout the Union. This is a solemn duty which cannot be shirked or postponed. The idea is intolerable that any State under any pretension of State rights can set up a political oligarghy within its borders, and then call itself a Republican Government. I insist with all my soul that such a Government must be rejected as inconsistent with the requirements of the Declaration of Independence.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

Natic, Sept. 9, 1867.

My Dear Creswell: I had hoped to be at your Convention, but the sickness of my wife may prevent it. I suggest that your Convention declare for suffrage either by law or constitutional amendment. We can carry the amendment if we cannot the law. At the last session I offered an amendment on the 17th of July allowing all without distinction of color, to vote and hold office—making no distinction in rights or privileges. Some of our strongest men doubt our right to pass such a law. If we cannot do it, let us set about amending the Constitution. Our State Convention will go for suffrage either by law or amendment. Success to your Convention.

In haste. H. WILSON.

Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1867.

My Dear Sir: Engagements already announced for me in Ohio, will not allow me to leave here at the time you hold your Convention. I heartily commend your organization and regret I cannot accept your invitation. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Jacksonville, Aug. 30, 1867.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 22d inst., inviting me to attend the Border State Convention, to be held on the 12th proximo at Baltimore, is received. I earnestly desire to accept your invitation, but am forced to forego the pleasure of seeing you on that occasion, by prior engagements, which require my presence elsewhere. The condition of public affairs at this time furnishes occasion for grave apprehension to all liberty-loving men throughout the country, and in my judgment, our country's integrity and the liberties of the people are jeopardized to that extent which demands as much intrepid patriotism and wisdom as at any time in our eventful and perilous past. It is my earnest wish and hope that your assemblage of patriots will bravely accept the lessons of the times, and in their resolutions will recognize and proclaim their entire devotion to that great fundamental principle which underlies our form of government, viz.: universal equality of rights and privileges among the governed. Nothing less than this will stand the test of popular scrutiny, and nothing less will restore us to peace and prosperity. With cordial wishes for your success in rescuing Maryland from the present disgraceful rule, I am very truly yours,

RICHARD YATES.

Hon. Thomas I. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

Letters of similar character were received from Congressmen Schenck, of Ohio; Orth, of Indiana; and Bromwell, of Illinois. Loud and repeated calls were then made for Creswell, when Ex-Senator Creswell stated he would be pleased to address his friends of the Convention when that body had reached what he deemed the proper period of its proceedings, but he thought that a Committee on Resolutions was needed. He therefore moved its appointment, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen announced as comprising it: Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland; Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee; Hon. H. T. Van Horn, of Missouri; J. J. Stewart, of Maryland; H. M. Jenkins, of Delaware; R. Stockwell Mathews, of Maryland; David Gosborr, of West Virginia; W. H. G. Brown, of Maryland; Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

Gen. Robt. T. Van Horn, member of the House of Representatives from Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, report the following as officers of the Convention: President—Hon. Horace Maynard. Vice-Presidents—Hon. R. T. Van Horn, Missouri; Col. J. B. Clendening, Maryland; Hon. R. H. Butler, Tennessee; Rev. Danl. Watkins, Tennessee; Hon. J. A. Creswell, Maryland; George A. Cook, Maryland; Harman Robinson, Delaware; Robt. H. Cummens, Delaware; Saml. Segars, Maryland; David Goshorn, West Virginia; Mr. Gallagher, West Virginia; J. T. Johnson, District of Columbia; A. F. Clark, District of Columbia. Secretarys—Jas. W. Clayton, Maryland; J. Henry Sallman, Maryland; W. F. Taylor, Tennessee; Col. H. Stous, Nashville; C. S. Baker, District of Columbia; Levin J. Cannon, Delaware; J. Russ, Delaware. The reading of the names was frequently interrupted by applause. The names of Maynard and Creswell eliciting the special approbation of the Convention. Messrs. Van Horn, of Missouri, and Stirling, of Maryland, were appointed a Committee to escort Mr. Maynard to the Chair.

Mr. Maynard, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I accept with diffidence the position with which you have honored me. The attitude of the Union men of the Border States during the last years of struggle and trouble has been peculiarly tragic and full of responsibility. No one understands that better than you who are now before me. How we and our associates have borne ourselves during this trial, and how we have acquitted ourselves of the responsibility resting upon us, it is, perhaps, unwise and out of place at this time to inquire. Certain it is, if there be things that we have left undone, history, I am sure, will do us the justice to say that there are many things that we have done. [Applause.] It is within the recollection of you all how we of the Southern States were electrified a few years since by a declaration of the great statesman of New-England, Mr. Webster, addressed to his own neighbors, to the effect that "there are times when we must learn to conquer our prejudices." [Applause.] To no people and at no time has that monition come with greater force than to us of the Border States during the few years through which we have just passed, and right manfully have these people met and acted upon that lesson. Cast back your thoughts but six years, aye, but three years, to the questions that were then before the public mind, and to the manner in which you yourselves were inclined to meet them, and see whether in your own breasts this great work of breaking, unreasoning and unreasonable prejudices has not made a mighty advance, with respect to the main proposition, which seems to have been in the minds of those who called this assemblage together. We, in Tennessee, have possibly taken a position more advanced than has been assumed by the other States here represented. [Applause.] With us it is no longer theory, it is practice. [Applause.] No longer speculation, it is fact. [Applause.] No longer hypothesis, it is experience. [Applause.] And permit me to say that experience has far more than justified all the predictions of speculation and hypothesis. [Applause.] Looking upon the question as one we have passed, it is to us a matter of wonder, of amazement, that it ever seemed to us so appalling and full of difficulties. It was as the poet has said: "The dread of death, which lies most in apprehension, once met, once encountered, all the difficulty vanished," and there was nothing left to overcome. This question that has shaken our country from centre to circumference, that has kept it agitated as no other question has ever agitated it, became no longer a question in Tennessee the moment she blotted from her Constitution and statute-book every distinction of race and color. [Great applause.] When she ascended to simple proposition of legislating for people, for human beings, then all the difficulties of race and complexion and condition disappeared, and so it will be throughout this vast country. When we reach the simple altitude all the difficulties that have shaken us as with a tempest will disappear and be at an end. [Applause.] Trusting in your assistance and forbearance, I enter with diffidence upon the discharge of the duties you have assigned me, and call the Convention to order. [Great applause.]

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The Border States of the American Union in Convention assembled, by delegates representing a great majority of their citizens, address themselves to their sister States and to the national Congress, respectfully but earnestly representing that, though they have been faithful to the unity of the Republic, contributing their blood and treasure to cement its bonds, most of them are now beneath the heel of the same spirit of oppression which attempted by armed rebellion to destroy the Union. That this unhappy condition is alone due to the fact that a large number of the citizens of those States guilty of no crime, but distinguished for their faithful devotion to their country are, by local laws imposed upon them without their consent, deprived of their right to vote, a deprivation which places those States under the control of a disloyal minority of their citizens. And this Convention does, therefore, resolve, &c.

First—It is the duty of Congress, under the national Constitution, to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, regardless of their complexion, for the reason that to admit the right of a State to limit the franchise to one class, admits its right to limit it to any extent, an abuse effectually guarded against by the Constitution in requiring that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government.

Second—That with this duty placed upon it by the fundamental law of the Republic, the Congress that has prescribed a code of equal rights for nine States lately in rebellion, cannot in reason or in justice withhold its patient audience, nor its swift and thorough relief from the States, a majority of whose people have always faithfully adhered to the Republic.

Third—That this action of Congress, demanded by constitutional authority, would not only be an act of justice to individuals and a measure of protection in the Border States, but a new bond of unity to the Republic; and reasserting the right of man as proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence.

Fourth—That we respectfully urge Congress to act bravely and thoroughly in the adoption of whatever measures they may determine to be requisite for the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the whole land; and we expect them to repose full faith in the courage, loyalty and intelligence of the masses of the people, who regard no perils as more to be shunned than timidity and indifference to their representatives, and who will always sustain Crongress in their efforts to establish by law the most thorough development of true republican institutions.

Fifth—That while we affirm the constitutional power and duty of Congress by statute to secure to the States a republican form of government, yet we earnestly urge upon Congress to present to the States for their adoption an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color, and thus put beyond the danger of political changes the fundamental right of American citizenship.

Sixth—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Francis Thomas, Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, with a request that he will lay the same before the House of Representatives, and also that a copy be forwarded to Hon. Joseph L. Fowler, Senator from Tennessee, with a request that he will lay the same before the United States Senate.

The other resolutions approve the action of Congress in the reconstruction of the Rebel States; acknowledge the patriotic services of Hon. E. M. Stanton, and call on Congress to reinstate him; applaud the military services, prudence and firmness of Gen. Grant, and the country looks to him to execute the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

The tenth section is:

That it is the duty of the House of Representatives, as the paramount necessity of its approaching session, to present articles of impeachment to the Senate for the trial of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors against the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuant thereof; for usurpation of the laws delegated to the legislative department of the Government; for obstructing, hindering and delaying the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; for the removal of faithful officers in violation of the law; the indecency and indecorum of his public administration; the perverse obstinacy by which he intensifies the disloyalty of the unrepentant rebels, and his persistent opposition to the will of the loyal people of the nation.

The Convention adjourned to the mass meeting.

At the evening session the Theatre was crowded by an enthusiastic white and colored audience. During the recess an extract from Grant's letter to Johnson, objecting to the removal of Sheridan, had been placed across the stage, bearing the words:

"This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg their voice may be heard."

This elicited cheer upon cheer from the audience. Speeches were made by Judge Butler, who represents Johnson's former Congressional district, Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Baltimore, colored, R. S. Mathews, of Baltimore, who advocated Johnson's impeachment, a proposition which met much approval, Mr. Jenkins, of Delaware, and others. The Convention was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings ever held in this city. Every remark expressive of confidence in Grant and advocating impeachment of Johnson drew forth almost unanimous approval.

Border State Convention Mass Meeting.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A mass meeting was held to-night by the delegates to the Border State Convention, in the Front street Theatre. The building was densely packed. A number of speeches were made, generally favoring the impeachment of President Johnson.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The deaths from yellow fever for twenty-four hours ending this morning, were sixty-one.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Abyssinian Expedition—A Vexatious War—A Great Point Gained in Church Matters—Report of the Royal Commission—Collapse of English Railway Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

We are now fairly in for another of those "little wars" that will turn up every few years, despite all the good resolutions of the British public. Our last amusement of the kind was in Bhootan, where some wretched savages got hold of a couple of field pieces, and we had to spend a vast amount of life and money for no earthly object except the recovery of the two guns. It certainly seems absurd to stand on such delicate points of ceremony with uncivilized antagonists. But in this case a score or more of Lord PALMERSTON's celebrated "Cives Romani" have been proclaiming themselves as such for months past without any particular result except that every one sent to look after them has been immediately locked up also, while the depth and unpleasantness of their dungeons have varied every day in exact accordance with the state of temper in which that amiable monarch, THEODORE, of Abyssinia, finds himself at breakfast. So at last Lord STANLEY got tired of letter-writing, and handed the matter over to the India Office. There really was no help for it. I don't suppose so serious an affair has ever been entered upon by England with more absolute unanimity on the part of all organs of public opinion. Enthusiasm about it, of course, there can be none, but the universal feeling seems to be that though an expedition was a painful necessity it was a necessity. So there is nothing to be done now but to make the best of it. Although the cost will, of course, fall entirely on the English revenue, the management of the war is to be intrusted to the Indian Government. Now, as Indian officers and Indian authorities generally are always in very good practice in getting up expeditions of the kind, and as Indians will not have to pay for it, there is a fair prospect of the thing being well done. "With one's own whip and another man's horse, there is good going," is a proverb that will apply. Ten thousand Sikh infantry and Scinde cavalry, together with a couple of European battalions and some European artillery, will form the body of the invading force. Sir ROBERT NAPIER—one of the regular fighting clan of Napiers—will command. The transports are already chartered, and it is supposed that a landing on the coast will be effected about the first week in December. Our ally, the Viceroy of Egypt, will most obligingly lay in a stock of camels for us, so it is satisfactory to think that all the snubbing and shabby treatment bestowed on the fat, dirty, good-humored little man during his visit here has not seriously annoyed him. There will be at least a number of beasts of burden equal to that of the invading force. Besides the regular artillery batteries, a considerable number of steel seven-pound howitzers, capable of being carried on the backs of mules, are to be sent. Three hospital ships will be moored as near as possible to the base of operations, and things seem at present in very good train. But now for the difficulties in our way. As far as anybody seems really to know anything about Abyssinia, the first part of the programme will consist of a march through three hundred miles of a peculiarly bad kind of African jungle. One man gravely assures us in a letter to a newspaper, that the Abyssinians most unsociably always walk in Indian file, that their roads are made to suit the fashion, so that an advancing column must perforce be of a most attenuated character. A powerful and trusty ally of THEODORE's appears to be a parasitical insect with a very long name, that burrows under the skin, and has been known on the West Coast of Africa, to put 25 per cent. of a European force *hors de combat*. Of fevers, of course, there is an assortment of every known kind. So, even with English cash, Anglo-Indian officers, and native troops, it will be no child's play. As to cost, it will take something like five millions pounds sterling to fairly land the expedition, before a stroke of fighting is done. What is to be done with THEODORE when we get him, nobody seems very clearly to know. All our old Indians have got such an inveterate habit of "annexing," that it is quite certain what they will go in for. If Abyssinia only contains jungles and parasitical worms, we may just as well leave it to the present inhabitants, of whom it may most truly be said that "manners they have none, and their customs are abominable." They are certainly vastly degenerated from the "blameless Ethiopians" among whom HOMER tells us, the gods feasted so long. Governing them would be no pleasant task, seeing that they consist of three or four distinct races, speaking about twenty different dialects, and that the religion of the majority combines a few grotesquely distorted features of Christianity with a substratum of peculiarly horrible paganism.

A great point has just been settled in Church matters. The Royal Commission on Ritualism has just issued a report, which will doubtless be made the basis of legislation next session. Notwithstanding the "High Church" views of a large number of the members composing the Commission, the report strongly condemns the use of all the pretty clothes worn by the so-called Ritualists. Churchgoers who feel themselves aggrieved by the clergy arraying themselves in green, purple, or scarlet garments, with all manner of strange mediæval names, are to have a speedy and effectual method of reducing them to the simple surplice and gown. This is by far the wisest solution of the difficulty, as it provides a safeguard against any outrage on the feelings of a parish congregation, and at the same time, in the absence of any complaint from an actual inhabitant of a parish, will leave a certain degree of freedom in cases where both clergy and the majority of the people are of Ritualistic proclivities. This looks like the basis of a pacific settlement of a question that really threatened to become a serious source of dissension in the Church.

The collapse of English railway property spreads slowly but surely. With the enormous traffic that passes over the great trunk lines to the northern manufacturing districts, it would seem hard to ruin them, but even in the case of the great Northern and Midland, the two great lines to Yorkshire and the north, decreasing dividends begin to tell their tale. It seems a strange thing that, in a densely populated country like this, presenting few great engineering difficulties, the great bulk of railway property should have sunk so ruinously in value. In every case the main causes are the same—inordinate law expenses, rash competition, and the construction of unprofitable branches. The fact is, simply stated, that the classes which thrive upon the construction and mismanagement of railways, are more powerful, more energetic, and abler than those which seek an income from the legitimate carrying on of railway business. Contractors, engineers, surveyors, land agents, valuers, lawyers, Parliamentary agents, and the locust-like host of people who live more or less directly by railway making, are in general powerful enough to influence any Board of Directors to lend themselves to fresh schemes that can at the best never pay working expenses. The London and Brighton Company, with double the capital it had ten years ago, scarcely earns ten per cent. more in the course of the year. £8,000,000 sterling has gone mainly into the pockets of the contractors and their satellites. Then again, the mass of railway shareholders are poor, dear, innocent country people, clergymen, widows, retired tradesmen, and others who are utterly unable to unravel the complicated accounts which Directors know so cunningly how to produce. If the truth could ever be fairly got at with regard to some of our leading lines, I fear it would turn out that there are many means by which a Director not troubled with scruples can feather his nest much more rapidly than by devoting his time and trouble to the economical working of the line, or the interests of the shareholders. There are many strange stories told by people who are in the secret, that never reach the ear of the unlucky shareholder, who finds his property gradually melting away before his eyes. There are nice snug little lots of surplus land to be annexed by an enterprising Director, and resold at an enormous profit. There is land to be bought through which an "extension" has already been planned in the minds of a trusty few, built upon, and then parted with to the Company at ten times the original value. Some day or other shareholders may possibly learn the full extent of the jobbery which their own neglect and want of business knowledge have to a great extent invited.

The Duke of Northumberland, head of the Percy family, was buried to-day in the family chapel, in Westminster Abbey. Though ninety years old, he had only just succeeded to the title, and was not personally remarkable for anything beyond his high rank and great fortune.

J. C.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Agitation on the Roman Question—Excessive Taxation—Cholera in Sicily—Severe Loss of Art Treasures in Venice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

Last week a verdict was rendered in a case which has occupied the Court of Assizes of Florence for some time past. When the Government was removed from Turin to this city, extensive alterations were rendered necessary in the Palazzo Vecchio and in the palace of the Uffizi for the accommodation of the two branches of the Legislature. Contracts were made by the Government with certain parties which involved an outlay of several hundred thousand francs. After the work was completed and the accounts balanced, it was discovered that by false certificates of labor and material claimed to have been used, the contractors had defrauded the State to a large amount. Hence the present process against FALCONIERI, FONTANI, GORI and others. After a patient hearing of more than two weeks, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against these, and the law sends them to prison for four years, with payment of damages and expenses of the legal process, added to incapacity to hold civil office. The verdict has given satisfaction, not only as an act of justice, but as an example and a warning to those who are disposed to rob the not over-full treasury of the State.

Gen. DURANDO, the new Prefect of Naples, assumes his post, determined to do what is possible to be done to bring order out of the confusion which has so long existed in that part of the Kingdom. What with cholera, brigandage, poverty, and a generally dissatisfied population, those Provinces have been sufficiently unhappy. A great deal of work, political and moral, is to be done to bring the Two Sicilies up to the level of more favored communities. Nature has done her part in that genial region, but those who have had the direction of affairs have hardly come up to their duty.

Italy is still much agitated about the Roman question, and the recent extraordinary action of the French Marshal NIEL. One thing is now sufficiently clear, that the French still occupy Rome, for it has been admitted almost in terms that the Antibes Legion is but the nucleus of a French army. But more important to Italy than Antibes Legion, French occupation and Papal obstinacy, is the condition of the public revenue. The Romans may wait, but the public creditors will not be put off. The exigency is a serious one, and is rapidly resolving itself into the simple question, bluntly put, must the Italian Kingdom break down under the weight of financial obligations which it cannot meet? The difficulty is examined in every light by discussions in Parliament, in the Press, and in all circles, and is no nearer a solution than it was at first. The expenses of the Government are $200,000,000 a year, and all that can be raked and scraped of income is $150,000,000.

It is asserted that the country is taxed as much as it will bear, with its present industrial resources. A great part of the population wish to enjoy benefits without bearing burdens. It is only restating what everybody knows, that the Italians dislike work as much as they love amusement. The theatres are reckoned in hundreds, and are filled every night; and although the prices of admission are not high, half their revenue would go a great way toward paving the interest on the public debt. It is no exaggeration to say that there are twice as many in the offices of the civil administration as are needed for the publice service; and of soldiers, whether of the National Guard or the regular army, of dandy policemen, and revenue collectors, there might be an immense reduction with no risk to public security, but of great advantage to the national finances. There are tens of thousands of well-dressed dawdlers in the country, with no higher ambition than to have enough to eat and drink, to gossip in *cafés*, and to make a respectable appearance on the public promenade. They produce nothing, and set a bad example of contented idleness, when the country calls for the effort of every patriotic son to save it from a peril equal to that of the battle-field when struggling against foreign attack.

There is pride enough of a particular kind, and idle curiosity, but very little public spirit in the country. One waits in vain to hear of the formation of companies and the combination of capital for the purpose of setting people spinning and wearing fabrics of cotton and wool, for a supply of which the inhabitants of cities now depend in great part upon other countries. The hills are full of building-stone, and there is plenty of excellent clay and limestone for brick-making and mortar, and labor of every kind may be had at from thirty to fifty cents per day, and the best machinery may be brought in a few weeks from America, and yet the walls of no great factories are rising. Italians can work, as we have plenty of individual examples; but they need a stimulus to labor such as they have not at present, except in some parts of the North. It is not the climate which promotes indolence, as is so often asserted, so much as the habit of inaction into which the country has settled down during several generations of despotic government.

The most sensible plan, because the most practicable, that has yet been put forward, so far as I have noticed, for making the public income and expenditure meet, is that of the editor of the *Opinione*. By this it is proposed to put on new taxes to the amount of something more than one-half of the deficit, and establish economies to the amount of one quarter, or fifty millions of francs, in the expenditure. The remainder would not be sufficiently large to excite anxiety.

A line, consisting at present of four steamers, is established to leave the port of Genoa on the 11th of each month for Brazil and La Plata, touching at Marseilles going and returning. We had expected to see New-York put in communication with the ports of the Mediterranean before, such an enterprise as this was carried out; but it seems we are destined still to wait.

The most deplorable accounts continue to come of the ravages of the cholera in the island of Sicily. The American Consuls at Palermo and Messina write that the distress of the inhabitants is most pitiful, caused by the malady, panic and a general suspension of commerce. The necessaries of life can hardly be had for money, as the shops are shut and little is brought to market.

A disturbance of the peace of a novel kind has just taken place at Ravenna. A train partly laden with grain was about to leave the railway station when a mob of two hundred and more women broke down the gates with the intention of making free with the property, and it was only by the intervention of a battalion of soldiers of the regular army that a stop was put to such irregular proceedings. They are on a short allowance of bread.

There is a general lamentation on account of the serious loss to art caused by the fire which broke out a fortnight back in the Chapel of St. John and St. Paul, at Venice. Besides the destruction of the "St. Peter Martyr," considered the finest work by TITIAN, a list is given of four pictures by JACOPO and DOMENICO TINTORETTO, with others of merit, and a dozen or more statues and *basso-relievi* in marble and bronze. Italy grieves for a masterpiece of art destroyed or carried away, as a mother for her lost or dead children.

The season has been an unusually dry one in most parts of Italy, and here in the neighborhood of Florence hardly any rain has fallen for the past two months. The bed of the Arno is nearly dry, and there is hardly enough water to be had to meet the wants of the population.

ANGELICO.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Views of the Republican Press on its Objects and Scope.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It is probable that the main purpose of the proclamation is to annul the disfranchisements of the reconstruction acts, and empower all those to whom this amnesty is extended to participate in the approaching elections in the Southern States. Whatever popularity it brings, of course, the President will cheerfully take, but he wants more—he wants every available rebel vote in the South to sustain his policy. Rebels are now his only friends, and he must put them in a position to support him by giving them the ballot. Doubtless, BINCKLEY has already commenced the preparation of the "opinion" which will now be required of him to show that enfranchisement is the necessary effect of the proclamation. To be sure this will be in direct conflict with the Reconstruction Act, which provides that "no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered, or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting."

But that consideration is now of no moment to the President. He has entered upon a revolutionary policy, and proposes to bid defiance to the laws and the Congress which made them. The only laws which he respects are those which favor his policy. The proclamation itself is a defiance of the law independent of any ulterior uses to which it may be applied. Section 13 of the Act of July 17, 1862, popularly known as the Confiscation Act, authorized the President at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to rebels pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he might deem expedient to the public welfare. But this section was repealed by an act which was sent to the President on the 9th of January last, and became a law without his approval, through his failure to return it with his objections within the prescribed ten days. The passage of this act took from the President the only authority he ever had to issue a proclamation of amnesty. Of course he will claim that he possesses this authority under the Constitution, which empowers him (article 2, section 2) "to grant reprives and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." But this does not give any authority to issue any general proclamation of pardon to whole communities, for such a general pardon for political offences is an amnesty, and the latter word is the one always used in reference to it. It is the word which the framers of the Constitution would undoubtedly have used had they intended to empower the President with the sweeping remission of punishments which it implies. Is it likely that the men who had just completed a seven years' struggle against kingly power would have consented to invest their own President with such vast authority? Such a presumption is simply preposterous. It is evident the Constitution was so understood by the Thirty-seventh Congress. Had they conceived that the power to grant a general pardon by proclamation—or an amnesty—was conferred by that instrument they would never have incorporated in the Confiscation Act the provision above referred to, empowering him to issue such a proclamation. The matter was duly considered then, and as it was concluded that the President possessed no such power, Congress conferred it on him by law. In the hands of a man like Mr. LINCOLN such a power was safe, and but for the confidence reposed in him would never have been conferred. In the hands of his successor it was seen to be liable to outrageous abuse, and the law was consequently repealed. ANDREW JOHNSON, however, has seen fit to disregard that fact—an act for which he is clearly impeachable. It is evident that he has entered boldly upon a revolutionary policy, and has made up his mind to meet the issue he invokes. Let the nation heed the warning and be prepared for whatever may come next.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The slight probability that there will be any conviction and punishment for treason at this late date renders the proclamation in itself altogether unimportant. But if there is any foundation for the report from Washington that the President and Cabinet believe that the effect of the proclamation will be to remove all disqualifications on account of treason, and restore the suffrage to nearly all of those disfranchised by the Reconstruction Acts, we may look for serious trouble. In accordance with this view we may expect the President to order the Southern commanders to open registration again where it has been completed, and every where to admit to the suffrage all who are not exempted from amnesty by the proclamation. The policy itself is right, and we think Congress erred in not adopting it; but the attempt of the President to enforce it, against and in defiance of acts of Congress, will bring matters to a crisis at once. Was it in preparation for this *coup d'etat* that the President issued his recent proclamation, and that he has since ordered a copy of it sent to every civil and military officer of the Government throughout the Union? And is this the act by which he means to astonish the country, according to the ominous hints of hangers-on at the White House? A few days will show whether he is only playing upon the fears and passions of the country, or whether he means open resistance to the will of Congress.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

It is asserted in some quarters that the amnesty will nullify the disfranchising clauses of the reconstruction acts. An examination of the acts will show that the executive clemency would not affect the rights of the disfranchised classes. The disfranchisement is absolute, and a pardon does not remove it, any more than it could remove a disqualification of age or residence. Congress has fixed the conditions of suffrage for the election of delegates to frame a fundamental law, in those States that are without legal constitutions or government. The Executive cannot alter them. The ultimate rights of suffrage for those who are disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, must be decided by a constitution to be framed and adopted without their participation, and it must be accepted by Congress before it will be valid. The President may pardon the whole of them, although there is a question of his right, under the Constitution alone, to pardon before a conviction; but he cannot disfranchise them.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The President has issued a proclamation pardoning every rebel, high or low, with the exception of a few individuals, who are sufficiently described in the document. All the members of the rebel Congress, all the members of rebel Legislatures, all the men who sat in rebel Conventions, and voted their States out of the Union are placed, so far as the Executive Power can place them, on a level with the men who fought and bled for the cause of human freedom and the preservation of the Republic. The distinction between loyalty and disloyalty is virtually abolished. Nor is this the worst. There is no doubt that the Executive means to enforce the admission of these rebel leaders to the privileges of the ballot-box, from which they have been solemnly debarred by more than one deliberate act of the people's representatives—the Congress of the United States. Every hope that ANDREW JOHNSON would obey the laws of the land is by this action finally dispelled. Either these laws must become a dead letter or ANDREW JOHNSON must be deposed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The amnesty proclamation, about which so much has been foretold, was issued yesterday afternoon, dated the preceding day. The country was in no hurry for it, but with the new courage which the California election has put into the President, he has thrust it forth. His friends and masters, the Southern rebels, needed it. They hope and he intends that by this they shall be restored to the full privileges of loyal men, including the ballot. Next, we suppose, will come a proclamation postponing the elections in the military districts, and ordering the reopening of the registries for the registration of these newly pardoned rebels. The President is evidently determined to push his opposition to Congress to the furthest extent, and if possible defeat its just and legal measures for the restoration of the Southern States on a loyal and safe basis. The reach of his purpose it is not difficult to foresee. Whether or not he will have the audacity and recklessness to carry it out remains to be seen. * * * * *

By what right or authority then, does ANDREW JOHNSON now issue an amnesty proclamation? and is it of any binding force and obligation whatever? He assigns no authority for the act. The fact that Congress, in the early days of the war, passed a resolution declaratory of its aim, gives him no authority for issuing a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to the mass of those engaged in it. The fact that LINCOLN issued two proclamations, and he himself issued one when there was an expressly conferred power to do so, does not give him the power to issue another after the authority has been taken away. The fact that the rebellion has been suppressed does not give any authority for this procedure.

The case is clear that the Acting President has again, in furtherance of his "my policy," usurped powers and privileges which do not pertain to him, as he did at its initiation and has continually done. And the instance now under consideration is the more aggravated because it is the exercise of an authority of which he has been divested by an act of Congress unmistakable in its intent, and so recognized by the State Department.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. JOHNSON says that there is now no opposition to Federal rule at the South, and that the people, "if permitted to do so, will conform their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Congress has very clearly laid down the terms upon which they will be thus "permitted." It has specified the conditions which must be complied with before they will be recognized as having returned to the Union. Mr. JOHNSON cannot modify those provisoes, or alter them in any particular. He has no more right to prevent the military agents of the Government from carrying out the laws, than he has to expel the Speaker of Congress from his seat and declare that body adjourned during a session.

It will probably be claimed that this proclamation restores to all who are mentioned by it as subjects of "full pardon," every right of citizenship as of property. These persons will insist upon the restoration of all property that has been taken from them, and upon the privilege of voting, after having subscribed to the oath that they will in future support the Constitution and the laws of the United States! A direct issue of the most serious character must thus be presented, and one which will much embarrass and possibly greatly delay the work of reconstruction.

President JOHNSON proceeds boldly in his career. He has probably concluded that there is no middle course for him; that he must make his fight with Congress sharp and direct. He is multiplying the reasons why the country may be forced upon the conclusion that the only way to secure its interests and preserve its rights will be to deprive him absolutely of power for mischief. The proclamation now put forth is the most infamous of his many desperate acts. It is an insult to the country, and an outright defiance of Congress. And it may prove also the last strand in the traitor's halter.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It has already been pointed out that the President has no authority under the laws of Congress to extend the limits of clemency already fixed. It is expressly prescribed, moreover, by the supplementary Reconstruction Act, that "no person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote, by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting." As the proclamation of President JOHNSON points by word to the enfranchisement of the classes of rebels which he includes, the collision with the will of Congress is direct. And indeed there would seem to be no reason for his issuing the proclamation at this time, except to show his contempt for the will of the people. The proclamation, to have its due effect—if there was any intention to carry out its provisions—should have been made before the registration had been begun in the Southern States. It seems as if Mr. JOHNSON, not acting on any definite line of conduct, had suddenly been struck by the idea that it would be pleasant to make a proclamation about something or other, and so with the help of Mr. BINCKLEY had concocted that which he has just given to the public.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

Report of the Committee at the National Convention of Spiritualists—Their Opinion of Dark Circle Impostors.

The last report submitted at the National Convention of Spiritualists in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, was that of the Committee on "Spiritual Phenomena." The Committee was appointed at the Convention held in Providence, R. I., last year. The Cleveland *Herald* says the report fell on the Convention like a thunder clap from a clear sky, and it was only accepted after a stormy debate, in which its enemies alleged the paper sapped the very foundation of spiritualism. The Committee claimed it was the work of honest conviction; the spiritualists could not expect to climb to heaven on false steps. The majority would not consent to have the report printed at the expense of the Convention, in the regular proceedings, but voted to have it lie on the table one year. Subsequently it was voted, on motion of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, that their purpose in refusing to print the report was "to prevent misunderstanding of the value and reliability of physical tests, through mediums, on both sides of the Atlantic, and not to stifle a free and discriminating investigation of the different phases of mediumistic demonstrations." The report was as follows:

First—The forms of phenomena are so various and so intimate that we deem it at present impracticable to state more than two general divisions under which they may be considered, viz.: the physical and psychological—the former relating to all those manifestations which appeal to the senses for approval, the latter to those which employ the brain, as in the "trance," "semi-trance," and the more indefinite "influence" or "impression." Concerning physical manifestations, we beg leave to say, we have sought for and embraced every opportunity to investigate and inform ourselves concerning them during the past year. Some opportunities have been cheerfully afforded us, others were refused. Aside from this, we have severally, for a period varying from ten to seventeen years, made this matter a subject of observation and inquiry, and during that time have met with much that commends itself to reason, and demonstrated itself intelligently to be the manifestation of disembodied spirits, but a far greater proportion of what has been represented as such has been proven to be the deceptive tricks of impostors, palmed off upon the community as genuine spirit-manifestations. And the experiences of the past year, incident to the more special attention and investigation it has received at our hands, have served to confirm our previous convictions. These remarks are mainly applicable to the dark circle impostors, the Davenports, Fays, Eddies, Ferrises, Church, Miss Van Wie and others who pretend to do physical impossibilities, claiming that Spirits do them, while they give no proof of what they assert. After a diligent and careful investigation of the subject we are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that darkness is not a necessary condition for physical manifestations, but that it is a condition assumed and insisted upon by tricksters, having no other use than to afford opportunities for deception. We therefore recommend that all spiritualists and others discountenance dark circles, for under any circumstances they afford no reliable proof of spirit existence, presence or communion, and must, even if they were genuine, be of such doubtful character as to be of no practical value, while there are thousands of incontestable proofs that admit of no doubt or other solution than the one to which they are referred.

In criticising these impositions, we are not denouncing mediums, but vagabonds who profane the sacred name of mediumship. We are defending true mediums and endeavoring to rid our glorious cause of the stigma these pretenders are endeavoring to fasten upon it. We believe in physical manifestations, and esteem them as essential to the cause and the dissemination of Spiritualism as the alphabet to the English language. They are the stepping stones to an appreciation of higher phases of manifestations; they constitute the bridge over which a large majority of the spiritualists have passed, from Atheism or uncertainty to a knowledge of immortality. We believe that disembodied spirits can do all that is possible for embodied spirits to do; that they can and do rap, move ponderable bodies, and thereby communicate, proving their identity by intelligent references, but we do not know or believe that they can do that which transcends human possibility. We have no proof that they can create and dissolve instantaneously bodies and clothing, a *fac simile* of those they used on the earth; that they can create or dissolve, as is claimed, flowers, iron rings, hair, ropes, &c., or put twenty-seven hands at one time through an opening six or seven inches in diameter, sufficient only to admit the passage of five or six; in a word, that they can do physical impossibilities. These are the claims of the persons we have named, and the allegations of those whom they have deceived, but for which they give no proof. But proofs of their tricks and deceptions are abundant and indisputable. They have been detected and exposed in their jugglery so often and so thoroughly, that it would seem to be superfluous to refer to them or to attempt to prove that what they are palming off upon the credulous as spirit manifestations are not spirit manifestations at all. What evidence do the Davenports offer that the hands they show through the opening in their cabinet are not their own hands? It all turns on this point: they are tied, as they say, so that they cannot untie themselves, which is not true, for we have demonstrated hundreds of times that it is impossible to tie them so that they cannot untie themselves when tied with anything that they will allow themselves to be tied with. Concerning these things we thank God and the angels that the sun of reason is rising, and with its penetrating rays melting away these dark delusions, and that ere long we shall have a clear sky, and spiritualism will stand forth with her garments purified of all these excrescences, and become the welcome and honored visitant of every earthly household.

The psychological division of our subject is more intricate, less susceptible of final demonstration, yet more fruitful in suggestion. The fact of the very intimate relation of mind to mind, and the consequent trenching of one upon another, is beginning to be realized by the few, if not by the many, until few if any of us can say we are alone and act independently of others. Society seems like the most sensitively attuned harp—the vibrations of one chord thrill all the rest to action, and a discord causes agony to tremble over the whole instrument. Again, in the evolutions of human nature, new faculties and functions of the soul seem to spring into expression and use, as clairvoyance, clairaudience and psychometry. These seem to be as independent of circumstances in their realm of operation as are seeing, hearing and feeling, as commonly understood, and as much the functions of the soul as are seeing, hearing and feeling, functions of the body. Because of certain constitutional affinities, all these phases of psychical phenomena appear simultaneously with the modern spiritual manifestations, and, for the same reasons they are difficult of distinction one from another.

The psychological medium is peculiarly, aye strangely situated. More sensitive than the harp he, or she, stands, as it were, between two worlds, subject to the influences of each; sometimes the merest tool of circumstance or design; sometimes resisting or combatting one or both, thus rendering it evident beyond question that in considering this phase of mediumship we must, at least, observe four causes for phenomena.

1. Every person asserts his or her existence, inevitably, more or less, characterizing in a proportionate degree every communication transmitted, whether from a spirit to a mortal, or from a mortal to a mortal.

2. Every person's associates or circumstances tend to give direction to his or her thought or speech, sometimes gaining the mastery and carrying me far beyond his usual orbit, or even beyond his convictions of right.

3. The interposition of disembodied spirits, who, by some process, probably similar to that of the mesmeric operator, overshadow the personality of the medium for the purpose of representing themselves.

4. The more independent action of the inner life, as in "Independent Clairvoyance," &c. Under these heads we have observed first, that the habitual error of the medium in speech, often, indeed nearly always, appear in communications. The ignorance of mediums characterizes their statements when "under influence," viz., "DANIEL WEBSTER" returns to earth to correct mistakes in his dictionary. Scores of "spirits" claim to have lived in such or such a locality, and that their friends reside there now, when no such persons are, or ever have been there, and many other similar discrepancies. The prejudice of mediums for or against any peculiar view, color their speech, viz.: HENRY CLAY is anti-slavery or pro-slavery, according to his medium; Mr. LINCOLN, through a Texan rebel, deplores the part he played in "wronging" the Southern people, and announces himself in agony for his misdeeds.

2. Very often the desires of persons seeking communications, distort into falsehood statements made, and lead to huge mistakes, e. g. Behold the "missions" prophecied for persons treasure-digging, and other wild projects, which are but a reflex of the ambitious seeker's own mind.

3. Beside all this contradiction, in the experiences of spiritualism, comes evidence as absolute as any which the human mind comprehends, of spirit existence and intercourse. If two pianos, in two adjoining rooms, are tuned precisely to the same key, the chords sounded upon either will awake in the other an exact response; so with souls in the two worlds; and our communion is complete and reliable only in proportion as there is an accord of sympathy and purpose between us.

4. We understand that clairvoyance, clairaudience, or psychometry, are not necessarily produced by spirit-interposition at all, but are integral soul faculties; that their operations are not spirit-communications, though they are spiritual and independent of the senses, and often more reliable than any other means of gaining intelligence concerning the spiritual world.

In the opinion of your Committee, what at present passes for spirit communion among the people, is a mixed, and for the most part unanalyzed mass, composed of the parts above imperfectly defined, rendering the identity of spirit presence very uncertain, and the attainment of truth by investigation almost impossible of access, until many of our best men and women turn from the whole subject bewildered and discouraged. We recommend on the part of spiritualists greater care and scrutiny in this department of spiritualism. Justice to mediums demands it; justice to the public requires that we do all in our power to render definite the presentation of these spiritual experiences. If they are the wealth of the century let us with one accord render them in their clearest and most cheerful, health-giving aspects. Many, if not all of the disorderly manifestations, your Committee deem wholly unspiritual, having their origin in half controlled, diseased nerves, poor digestion, torpid liver, and general discord of mind and body.

In closing our report we wish to urge upon all persons the greatest caution in receiving appearances for facts. We cannot suppose that a majority of the phenomena under consideration are projected and directed by spirits, but rather that while there is abundant evidence, direct and collateral, of spirit control, the other causes enumerated enter largely into their production.

Allow us to say, in conclusion, that we submit their report conscious of its many imperfections, and that we deem it but a suggestion of a great work that lies before the order-loving spiritualists of the country.

F. L. WADSWORTH,
J. S. LOVELAND,
E. C. CLARK,
M. B. DYOTT.

Explosion of a Boiler in Springfield, Ill.—Buildings Demolished—Narrow Escape of the Employes.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Sept. 6.

Yesterday morning, at about 7:20 o'clock, the steam-boiler of the City Mill, owned by Mr. E. R. HICKOX, situated on Seventh-street, between Cook and Edwards streets, exploded, almost entirely destroying the mill and completely demolishing the office and the engine-house and machinery. The explosion was of such force as to fill the air in the vicinity with timbers, boards, shingles and fragments of the boiler, and the report and concussion were like the discharge of a cannon, shaking the buildings several blocks off like an earthquake. At the time of the explosion there were five persons in the mill and office, viz.: Mr. E. R. HICKOX, the proprietor of the mill; Mr. S. H. BASSETT, the clerk; Mr. CAPPS, the miller; Mr. KEARN, the teamster; and Mr. DANIEL SLATE, none of whom, strange to say, were killed. Mr. HICKOX, at the time of the explosion, stood in the centre of the mill, near the scales, and was struck on the head with a brick or something else which fractured the bone just back of the ear, producing a bad wound, and also had two of his ribs fractured. Although Mr. HICKOX's wounds are quite serious, his physicians express the opinion that he will recover. Mr. KEARN, the teamster, who was standing near Mr. HICKOX, was blown through the north door of the mill into the yard, landing about twenty-five feet from the starting point, but was uninjured. Mr. CAPPS was bruised upon his back and slightly burned with the steam, but escaped with little injury. Mr. SLATE escaped without any injury whatever.

The most wonderful escape of all was that of Mr. BASSETT, who was in the office, which was entirely destroyed, the roof being blown off, the sides and one end thrown down, and the floor sunk about four feet, and yet he received only a cut upon the head, not serious, probably from a brick or piece of timber. He was able to attend to his business soon after the accident. JACOB NONENMAN, the engineer, left the engine-room only a few minutes previous to the explosion, and escaped injury. The boiler, (which was twenty-four feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, containing four flues, the lower of which were ten inches and the upper twelve inches in diameter,) lay east and west, outside the main building, in a house erected for the purpose. The boiler was torn into fragments measuring from two to ten feet in length, as though it had been paper. The west head of the boiler, including about two sections, together with about eight or ten feet of the flue, were thrown over the house of Mr. MCCAGUE and landed in a yard. The flue struck near the corner of the house, missing it only by a few inches, but the boiler head struck an iron fence, demolishing several feet of it, and breaking a stone wall 9 by 12 inches, upon which rested the fence. The east end of the boiler and several sections, weighing nearly a ton, broke through the roof of Mr. JOHN UHLER's barn, breaking the rafters and timbers, and lodged on the opposite side, being prevented from passing out by the hay. The house of Mr. ADDISON HICKOX, situated just south of the mills, looks as though there had been heavy discharges of canister and grape against it; the walls are much battered and the windows broken. A brick passed through the window of the dining-room, just grazing the shoulders of a young lady who was in the room at the time. A fragment of the boiler weighing several hundred pounds, landed at the corner of Seventh and Cook streets, shows signs of having been much burned, as the plate in some places is hardly a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and was incapable of sustaining any great degree of pressure, and it is not impossible, but quite probable, that the fracture in the boiler first commenced in this section.

There are about 5,000 bushels of wheat in the mill, a large proportion of which is now in the cellar, and about fifty barrels of flour, the latter being considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000.

Manufacture of Books in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

It is a noticeable fact that more books have been produced in this State within the last twelve months than during its entire previous history. These, in authorship and mechanical execution, are wholly Californian. Within a few weeks a book of permanent value has not only passed through the Press here, but the stereotype plates, the first ever made here for a book of any size, have been forwarded to the East to be used for multiplying editions of the same book for readers in the Atlantic States. These facts, which amount to little in the abstract, are relatively of much importance. The State is isolated from the great centers of authorship. Bookmaking, here at least, is a hazarduous and costly business. The mass of the people on this coast are not rich, and hard delving is the order of the day. The range of the book market is narrow and the demand limited. It is, therefore, a hopeful indication for the future when books multiply having the home stamp upon them, and are even successful ventures. There is a growing intellectual want among the people—a hunger for books, and if the hunger increases until people are ravenous, so much the better for them and for the book-trade. There is no danger of any excess so long as the best lectures draw empty houses and a gallery of the best pictures would hardly secure five hundred visitors. As we are emancipated from the harder exactions of labor and possess the means for reading and travel, native books will multiply. We shall not drive authors and artists away, or starve them out as now, but recognize them as heralds of a new and better era. If we have given undue attention to the education of horses, with the necessary concomitants of loudness and stunning sensations, it is only the stronger reason that we should pay more attention to the education of men. Is no intellectual provision to be made for the owners of horses? The children, at least, are born in a better era. And they are already becoming the best patrons of our public libraries. Themselves natives of the soil, they will not only make books but read them. And this multiplication of books within the past year is not only an earnest of what is to be done in the future, but an indication of the vigor and freshness of the stamp which is to be put upon the local literature of this coast.

The jury before which the suit of the proprietors of the *Democratic Standard* against the citizens of Concord, N. H., for damages sustained by the destruction of their office by a mob during the war, have disagreed. Four were for the plaintiff and eight for the defendants. The case was tried at Dover, it being deemed impossible to obtain an unprejudiced jury in Concord.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Quarterly Report of Superintendent Kennedy—Complete Exhibit of the Operations of the Police Department.

In accordance with his usual custom, Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY presented his quarterly report to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, the same being an exhibit of the operations of the Metropolitan Police force during the three months ending Aug. 1, 1867. The following is the report:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Aug. 1, 1867.

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police:

Herewith I present tables showing the condition of the entire Police force on July 31, 1867, and also showing their operations during the quarter. Within the District, the force numbers as follows: Superintendent, 1; Inspectors, 4; Surgeons, 18; Captains, 45; Sergeants, 177; patrolmen detailed as roundsmen, 91; patrolmen on special duty, 289; patrolmen on patrol duty, 1,848; doormen, 93—total, 2,566.

This number does not include the 19 persons constituting the clerical force of the Department.

The force on duty in the several counties composing the Metropolitan District, stands as follows:

County of New-York—Captains, 34; Sergeants, 130; Surgeons, 16; Patrolmen detailed as Roundsmen, 72; Patrolmen on special duty, 252; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 1,526—total, 2,102.

County of Kings, City of Brooklyn—Captains, 10; Sergeants, 42; Surgeons, 2; Patrolmen detailed as Roundsmen, 14; Patrolmen on special duty, 37; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 284; Doormen, 21—total, 410.

County of Richmond—Captain, 1; Sergeants, 2; Patrolmen detailed as Roundsmen, 2; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 23—total, 28.

County of Westchester—(Towns of West Farms and Yonkers)—Sergeants, 3; Patrolmen detailed as Roundsmen, 3; Patrolmen on patrol duty, 15—total, 21.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The sanitary condition of the members of the force has never been surpassed at any previous period. The whole number of days lost by sickness or disability during the quarter was 9,069½.

The daily average number of men who were sick or disabled were in New-York, 21 12-100; in Kings, 39 12-1,000; in Richmond, 274-1,000, and in Westchester 195-1,000, and in the whole force 25 538-1,000 men per day.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

This important arm of the force continues to give evidence of its great utility. Under its operation, every person appointed on the force is subject to at least one month's careful instruction in relation to the duties he will be required to perform.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough study of the rules and regulations adopted by the Board for the government of the force; such General Orders of the Superintendent as applies to the duties of the patrolmen; the final Ordinances of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and such portions of the laws of the State as define crime, and prescribes the mode of arrest and detention of prisoners. Each appointee, before he is permitted to enter on full duty, is required to be able to answer promptly and accurately any question in regard to any duty he may be called upon to perform in any case embraced within the limits of written law or instruction. During the time the appointee is engaged in this study, he is also instructed in the school of the soldier, the positions and movements necessary to qualify him to take rank in the school of the company, when placed on full duty, as well as the proper use of the club, in the established principles of the broad-sword exercise. By this course of instruction a policeman is better qualified within two months, than he would be in double as many years, where he would be obliged to grope his way to a knowledge of his duties, as heretofore.

DETAILED FORCE.

In 1860, with an aggregate number in the force of 1,878, the number detailed to special duty was 373. In 1863, when the aggregate of the force was 2,290, the number of details were 301; and now with an aggregate of 2,566, the number of details are only 289. And were it not for a necessity to keep guard on City railroad cars and omnibuses to protect passengers from pickpockets, this low number could be considerably reduced. The fact should never be lost sight of that every man saved from detailed duty is the gain of a man on patrol.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

It produces a feeling of pride when allusion is made to the efficiency of the force, and to the high degree of discipline it has attained; officers and men alike are entitled to the highest commendation. There seems to be among them a general anxiety to excel in personal deportment, neatness of attire and proficiency in military acquirement. The fidelity with which the various duties that devolve upon them are performed, entitles the members of the force with inconsiderable exceptions to our special approbation. And so long as a strict compliance with the rules and orders is required, so long may we expect to be satisfied with the disciplinary condition of the force.

CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

The changes which took place in the membership of the force during the quarter were as follows: Resigned, 37 patrolmen, 4 doormen; dismissed, 1 sergeant, 25 patrolmen, 1 doorman; deceased, 1 sergeant, 3 patrolmen; promoted, 1 captain, 3 sergeants; appointed, 118 patrolmen, 5 doormen.

STATION-HOUSES.

The station-houses of the district may be classed under four different heads, viz.: Bad, indifferent, good and best, as follows: Those in the Second, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-ninth Precincts are wholly unfitted for the purpose to which they are applied. Those in the Third, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Precincts are generally dwelling-houses altered, or other premises so constructed as to defy adaptation, unless at greater expense than to construct anew, and are seriously defective as station-houses. Those in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-eighth Precincts, and in the sub-stations at Yonkers and Tremont, are in good condition, and generally appropriate in structure and surroundings for their several localities; some of them were erected expressly for the purpose of being used as stations, but at a time when the several commands required less space for their accommodation than is required now; every one of them could be improved by rebuilding. Those in the Seventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Precincts are constructed on the most approved plans, and are in every respect suitable to the locations they occupy. It is to be hoped that more suitable premises will be furnished speedily for those embraced in the first class named.

ARRESTS.

The whole number of arrests made in the district during the month was 27,823, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New-York	15,107	5,939	21,046
Kings County	4,774	1,525	6,299
Richmond	214	29	243
Westchester	198	37	235
Total	20,293	7,530	27,823

Of the number of persons arrested 21,683 could read and write; 219 could read only, and 5,921 could neither read nor write; 12,795 were married, and 15,028 were single persons.

Of the whole number arrested 13,588 were under 30 years of age, and 14,235 over that age. Of the males 3,701 were between 10 and 20 years; 6,245 between 20 and 30 years; 4,802 between 30 and 40 years; 2,810 between 40 and 50 years; 2,735 over 50 years. Of the females 826 were between 10 and 20 years; 2,816 between 20 and 30 years; 2,177 between 30 and 40 years; 1,149 between 40 and 50 years, and 562 over 50 years of age.

The number of arrests made for offences against property was—of males, 2,651; of females, 547. Total, 3,198. For offences against the person or public peace—males, 17,642; females, 6,983. Total, 24,625.

The losses sustained by offences against property during the quarter as near as can be reliably ascertained, amounts to $282,195 50, and the amount recovered and restored to owners, through the direct efforts of the force, was $205,164 18. Beside which bonds and securities represented to exceed $1,400,000 in value have been restored to owners through agents selected by the thieves themselves—when they had discovered that the authorities had ascertained who the thieves actually were—and in whose possession the property had been placed for concealment, and that further escape was impossible. This amount is a portion of the avails of several skillful larcenies of bonds and other securities, effected by the "sneak" process during the year 1866. My purpose in referring to the restoration of this property is to claim for the force the credit of having compelled it to be restored in some way to the owners by the success of the Police in tracing up to a point of certainty who concealed it.

Nearly the same relative proportions as heretofore are preserved in the persons arrested as between those who are American born and those of foreign birth. While 18,465 were born abroad, 9,358 were born in the United States, of which latter number 464 were colored persons. These figures give about thirty-three per cent. native and sixty-six per cent. foreign.

The large disproportion between the two classes is sometimes used as an argument against emigration, but very unjustly.

The whole of the question of emigration is not taken into consideration by those who hastily give judgment on such premises. This only exhibits a local condition, not a national result. To judge rightly it is necessary to look at emigration in the aggregate, and see what it has done for the country at large. Opportunity has been afforded me to observe with minuteness the different classes of persons who arrive in this country as emigrants; those who come here with the intention to remain; and it is evident that the whole of that very large class who bring with them the means or skill, or industry, and especially those who bring all of these, are contributors to the development and advance of the whole country. Truly so much cannot be said for other classes; those who at home were a burden to their families or were paupers, or criminals, who were sent here by the kindness of friends or by local authorities to be rid of them, or who are fugitives from criminal procedure, or who having undergone punishment have been sent hither by benevolent associations, with the charitable desire of giving them a new start in the world among strangers.

It must be confessed that these classes have been rather damaging than otherwise, very few instances can be cited where improvement in these classes has followed their transference. And this Metropolitan District, through its extensive commerce, being the great entry gate for more than nine-tenths of all emigration, good or bad, which arrives in the country, also necessarily becomes the future permanent residence of the inferior classes of those who emigrate. These classes have neither means, industry, nor ambition to proceed further. And while we daily see the better classes passing through our port, to bless distant homes in the West, we also see, and with pain, that nearly all that is useless, and vicious and immoral among those who arrive, remain in our midst to add to the care and labor of the policeman at first, and to the population of our alms-houses and missions in the future.

The following shows the nativities of the persons arrested during the quarter:

United States, white.	8,894	Germany, (North and South	[illegible]
United States, color'd	464	France	274
Total	9,358	Russia and Poland	46
Ireland	13,019	Italy	99
England	1,097	Sweden and Norway.	84
Scotland	327	Other countries	133
Wales	8		
Denmark	14	Total	27,823

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the incidental duties performed by the Police, record of only a portion can be made, among them the following may be presented in this report:

2,104 lost children delivered to parents and guardians at station-houses; 892 lost children brought to Central Office; 36 abandoned infants delivered to Almshouse; 611 animals found astray and restored to owners; 1,272 accidents reported; 1,386 buildings found open and secured by policemen; 262 fires attended by members of the force; 16,508 violations of Corporation Ordinances reported for action by authorities; 25,819 destitute persons furnished with shelter; $117,255 72 received in charge from lodgers and others and restored to them when in condition to take care of themselves.

PROPERTY CLERK.

The Property Clerk reports having received into his custody, during the quarter, 840 lots of stolen lost property, and, with 2,700 lots remaining on hand, making 3,540 lots in his charge. Of these he restored 447 lots, and, under clause 5, section 86, chapter 259 of the laws of 1860, he sold 257 lots, the proceeds of which sale, amounting to $579 84, was paid over to the Police Life Insurance Fund. There now remains in his hands unclaimed 2,836 lots of goods.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

The Sanitary Superintendent's Weekly Report.

The following weekly report was submitted yesterday to the Board of Health by Sanitary Superintendent DALTON:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: 133 tenement-houses, 139 private dwellings, 1 manufactory, 1 workshop, 20 horse stables, 6 cow stables, 15 sunken lots, 41 yards, courts and areas, 27 cellars and basements, 2 private markets, 5 vessels, 9 cisterns and cesspools, 43 waste pipes and drains, 166 full and offensive privies, 53 streets and gutters, 20 slaughter-houses, 11 public institutions, 28 piggeries, 1 soap-boiling establishment, 1 tannery, 1 lard house, 2 fat-boiling establishments. In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz.: 3 hotels, 2 public buildings, 3 lodging-houses, 23 private dwellings, 8 workshops, &c., 1 tannery, 1 piggery, 12 yards, courts and areas, 22 cellars and basements, 2 cisterns and cesspools, 16 waste pipes and drains, 47 full and offensive privies, 9 gutters, &c., 1 hide and fat house.

The following reports have been received: Whole number, 331; positive, 258, negative, 49; general, 24; found correct, 329; returned for correction, 2; forwarded for orders, 181; general reports forwarded, 24; negative, 49; retained for notices, 75.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also reinspected 61 buildings or premises regarding which special orders—under the 1st clause of the 14th section of the Health Law—had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their returns show that 12 have been complied with, 22 partially complied with, and 27 not. Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of Police, returns 71 orders for the abatement of nuisances, served since last report. His returns also show 264 orders previously served as complied with, and 150 not complied with.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of complaint office, returns 70 complaints received from citizens. All referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

During the past week the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office 49 cases of infectious and contagious diseases, 14 of which were fatal.

WARDS.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.
4	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	1	—	1	2	—	—
8	1	—	—	2	—	—
9	—	3	—	—	—	—
11	2	—	1	—	—	1
12	—	—	1	—	—	—
13	—	1	—	1	—	—
14	—	2	—	—	—	—
16	—	1	—	2	—	—
17	—	—	2	—	—	—
18	—	1	—	1	1	—
19	—	—	—	1	1	—
20	1	1	—	1	5	—
22	4	—	—	4	—	2
Total	9	9	6	14	8	3

Fatal—Measles, 2; Scarlatina, 2; Typhus, 3; Typhoid 3; Cholera, 4.

Very respectfully, &c.,
ED. B. DALTON, San. Supt.

Board of Audit.

The Board continues its sessions daily, remaining in session usually from 12 to 2 o'clock. The calendar of small claims is not yet through with, and will probably occupy the Board a week longer. At the session of the Board yesterday—present Messrs. DEPEW, BONNEY and STEWART—the following claims were submitted:

ROBERT HAMILTON, Messenger to the Board of Councilmen, claims $250 for extra services for individual members of the Board.

JOHN LEONARD, Inspector of Engine Hose No. 2, claims pay for three months' services at $2 50 per day.

WM. H. RICHETS claims $205 for money paid out of his own pocket for extra work in cleaning Supreme Court-room.

WM. H. MALONEY, clerk in Board of Councilmen, at $15 per week, claims $250 for extra services to Committees, &c.

J. T. WEBSTER claims $260 for two months' labor in serving tax bills.

MATTHEW TRACY claims $75 for Sunday work as keeper of Stuyvesant Park.

MATTHEW MCGOWAN claims $35 50 for taking affidavits in the Comptroller's Office in 1863, claimant being at the time messenger in the office and Commissioner of Deeds.

At the close of the session yesterday, Mr. DEPEW, President of the Board, announced that after Monday next the calendar will be called peremptorily and cases not ready will be put at the foot of the general calendar.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE THIEF.

CHARLES CLARK, aged 14, and a native of Liverpool, ran into the store of ANN NORTON, No. 230 Mulberry-street, and stole $30 in fractional currency and National Bank bills. Mrs. NORTON gave chase, and was successful in causing the arrest of the young scamp by Officer DORAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct. When arraigned before the magistrate CLARK was held for trial.

HEAVY OPERATION IN PENNIES.

PATRICK HALEY, a ragged little specimen of humanity and evident lounger on the street, made a decided and bold stroke for fortune yesterday morning, in Canal-street, by approaching the bread wagon of CHAS. MUENTER, and gaining possession of a bag containing $10 worth of nickel pennies, which had been carelessly left in the wagon, started off with his booty. When MUENTER returned to the wagon he discovered the theft, and at once informed Officer STEVENS of the Fifth Precinct, who made search for the thief and succeeded in overtaking him as he was staggering under the load of pennies. The prisoner was forthwith arraigned before the Court, when the little fellow, scarcely ten years of age, told the magistrate that some other and older boys had put him up to committing the theft, and on the appearance of the officer ran off and abandoned him. Although this story seemed a probable one, the magistrate of course committed the boy for trial at the Special Sessions, and he will be sent to the House of Refuge. The pennies were handed back to the owner.

AN OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon PETER BUTLER, of No. 239 Mulberry-street, appeared in Court and entered a complaint against Officer JOHN MCGOWAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, whom he accused of assault and battery. The complainant made an affidavit that as he was passing through the Bowery on Wednesday evening he was assaulted by the officer, who struck him on the mouth with his club, cutting his lip and displacing three of his teeth, having no provocation for the same. BUTLER further stated that he had not been arrested, and had been informed by the Captain that MCGOWAN must be intoxicated. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the officer.

LARCENY OF WHIPS.

A man bearing the name of JOHN SMITH was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. JOHN appears this time as a native of Canada, and he entered the store of JOSEPH B. HOOVER, No. 862 Broadway, and deliberately appropriated fifteen gold-mounted whips, valued at $200. As JOHN walked off with the bundle of whips he was pursued by the proprietor of the store, which caused him to drop the plunder, and take to his heels. Mr. HOOVER, however, succeeded in overtaking him, and handed him over to Officer GLYNN, of the Sixth Precinct. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner ended the day's proceedings by marching off to a cell and supper. He pleaded guilty.

A CONTEMPTIBLE THIEF.

ELIZABETH MORRISON is a poor woman, and was an inmate of the House of Mercy, but became dissatisfied, so absconded from the institution on Monday, taking with her a quantity of clothing valued at $16, the property of the Trustees. She was yesterday arrested by Officer REED, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and on being arraigned before the magistrate, FRANCES WILLIAMS, the housekeeper, preferred a complaint against the accused, and she was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

ASSAULT ON A BOY.

HENRY WILMIN, arrested by Officer MCWALTERS, a

the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was arraigned for striking with his whip a boy who was taking a free ride on the prisoner's truck. He was committed for trial at the Special Sessions, and in default of bail was locked up.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

PAYS HIS INITIATION FEE.

WM. THORP, a gentleman from an innocently rural district of New-Jersey, but temporarily resident at No. 199 Washington-street, avers in his complaint that on Wednesday evening in company with a friend he visited the saloon No. 10 Greene-street, having $53 upon his person in a pocket-book in his pantaloon pocket when he entered the doors, where he should have parted company with hope. THORP having entered the saloon, went further and seated himself upon a lounge in the back room, where CARRIE WHITMAN established herself in close proximity. After ten or fifteen minutes spent in her enlivening company, THORP took his departure, and very soon afterward missing his money, returned and charged her with the theft, and had her arrested. Being arraigned, the girl gave her age as 19 years, was not prevaricating as to her occupation, and denying her guilt was decidedly incredulous on the point of THORP having had any money to be stolen. Nevertheless she was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ONE OF HIS FAILURES.

DAVID R. UNDERHILL, keeping a store at No. 185 Bleecker-street, just as he was closing up on Wednesday night, saw a man glide up to his money-drawer. The man was seized, gave his name as WILLIAM ANDERSON, and admitted his purpose to carry off the contents of the drawer, which happened at the moment to be $15. For this one of his failures ANDERSON was committed, in default of $300 bail, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

A DIVIDED OWNERSHIP.

MARY GAYNOR, aged in years, ragged in appearance and Celtic in dialect, charged SARAH ROLLINS with the theft of $5 and a sheet and a female undergarment, that was the joint property of "meself and me sister," as, indeed, was also the sheet. SARAH was drunk and voluble, and was committed to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

AN ADROIT OPERATOR.

ADELBERT TANNER was brought in on the watch return of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with obtaining money by false pretences. It is alleged that TANNER, who is the Captain of a canal-boat, has been in the habit of obtaining credit by representing himself as the owner of the boat, and by means of this false representation he succeeded in obtaining $100 from THOMAS WEBB, who made the complaint upon which he was arrested. The case not being ready for examination, the prisoner was remanded to the Station-house.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

AMPLY PROVIDED.

ROBERT J. ROSENTHAL, a pawnbroker, at No. 87 Chrystie-street, told a long story in the nature of an affidavit, which proves him to be a watchful man, and not altogether wanting in prudence. It appears that on the 11th inst. a man named JOSEPH SMITH came to his store, and desired to sell ROSENTHAL a pawn ticket of one B. DAVIS for $22 50. ROSENTHAL declined to purchase, but in the afternoon SMITH was seen by the proprietor to be peering about his door, in company with JAMES GARDNER and JAMES MARSDEN. After the three men had been hanging about the door for some time they were taken into custody by Officers LYONS and KIRBY, of the Tenth Precinct, and upon their persons were found a gag, a loaded whip, a razor, a key, a screwdriver and a woolen cap to draw over the face. Founding his complaint apparently upon these implements of subjugation, ROSENTHAL charged that the men were about to attempt a robbery of his store. SMITH is 36 years of age, resides at No. 221 Fifth-street, and is a commission merchant; GARDNER is 30 years of age, resides at No. 24 Cedar-street, and is a house painter, and MARSDEN is 26 years of age, resides at No. 21 Oak-street, and is a printer. All the men denied their guilt, and were committed in default of $5,000 bail each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A SEARCH WARRANT.

ALEXANDER FIELDS, No. 253 Grand-street, having missed two pieces of silk from his store, valued at $31 50, and suspecting JAMES F. WISEMAN, one of his clerks, of stealing them, he applied to Justice MANSFIELD for a search warrant, which was granted. Armed with this document, and in company with a policeman, Mr. FIELDS visited WISEMAN's house, No. 59 Henry-street, where he found one of the pieces, valued at $17 50. Upon this evidence WISEMAN was committed in default of $300 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Nos.
24—Hallgarten vs. Gibson et al.
29—Smith vs. Smith.
72—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley.
Nos.
72½—Moore vs. Hume.
134—Roe et al. vs. McBrair, Jr., et al.
135—Audras vs. Blume.
141—Marr vs. O'Brien.

The call commences at No. 161—Mahaken vs. Weyhausen et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
—Reinhardt vs. Beiser.
77—Beiser vs. Boyle.
88—Nolan vs. Burke.
9—Ebert vs. Coleman.
—Martin vs. Walsh.
89—Mooney vs. Garland.
—Burger vs. Townsend.
—Grow vs. Heinbuch.
111—Anderson vs. McCagney.
124—Diehl vs. Lange.
126—Cohn vs. Garde.
Nos.
—Walton vs. Freese.
130—Smith vs. Lloyd.
131—Burrass vs. Keyser.
132—McCullam vs. Chittenden.
133—Harding vs. Spalding.
134—Rodgers vs. Steaderman.
135—Dunn vs. Teague.
136—Murray vs. Jaffray.
137—Kupper vs. Shepherd.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTATION OF TIMBER FROM CANADA UNDER THE LATE RECIPROCITY TREATY—EXTENT OF MANUFACTURE PERMISSIBLE.

The United States, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Hathaways.—On certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. The suit was brought to recover a duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*, under the tariff act of 14th July, 1862, on staves for pipes, hogsheads, and other casks imported by the defendants in November, 1863, from Canada into the United States. These articles were exempt from duty by the 23d section of the act of March 2, 1861. (12 U. S. stat. 196.) But a duty of ten per centum *ad valorem* was imposed by the sixth section of the act of July 14, 1863. By the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, between this country and Great Britain, it was stipulated that the following, among other articles, were to be admitted free of duty. "Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part." It was admitted on the trial, by the defendants, that they had imported from Canada West, at the time charged in the declaration, into the United States, a quantity of white oak timber split in the form of pipe and hogshead staves at the place of importation, and that they were the growth and produce of the Province of Canada. The main question upon which the Judges divided in opinion was, whether, under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, between the United States and Great Britain, and the acts of Congress on the subject, the article of staves, as above described, were liable to duty? The construction given to the clause of the treaty above referred to by the Government, excluded the article in question from the free list, and subjected it to the duty of the existing tariff law, which was in the present instance the act of 1862. The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury declared that articles of wood entered under the designations of the treaty remained liable to the duty, if manufactured in whole or in part, by planing, shaving, turning, splitting or riving, or any process of manufacture, other than rough hewing or sawing. (Reg. 1857, p. 498, § 2, Art. 921.) We think this a sound construction of the words of the clause. The treaty admits free of duty, "timber and lumber of all kinds," with certain specified limitations, "round, hewed and sawed;" which limitations as respects this branch of the clause are determined either by the form or by the work bestowed on the article—the timber or lumber must be round, hewed or sawed; if either, then the article is not brought within the description, and if otherwise brought within it there is still a further limitation—unmanufactured in whole or in part. The article may be round, hewn or sawed, but if it has undergone the process of manufacture, even in part, it is taken out of the free list. In the present case the article is prepared by splitting for the hand of the cooper in the manufacture of the pipe or hogshead, a process which has the effect to relieve him from much of the labor that would otherwise be required in adapting it to the use intended. It has been already reduced to the proper form and size—a work which, in the first stages of the manufacture of the hogshead, must be done, and by which a considerable advance is made in fitting and finishing it for the market. As this treaty has been annulled, the question is no longer of any general importance; and as we concur in the interpretation given to it by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is unnecessary to extend this opinion. The Court answer the question in the certificate of division in the affirmative, which answer supersedes the necessity of answering the remaining two.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ANNULLING AN ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of Jacob Stern.—The bankrupt in this case presented a petition to have an adjudication of bankruptcy annulled. His petition set forth that he filed his petition on July 11; that on the 16th of July he was adjudicated a bankrupt; that on Sept. 5 an assignee was appointed; that all the creditors named in schedule A, attached to his petition, had assigned their claims to one Stern, who had executed to the bankrupt a general release of all claims dated Sept. 9, 1867.

On this petition the Court made an order that the creditors named and all others and the assignee and all others interested show cause, on Oct. 1, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted—service of the order to be personal or by mail on the creditors named, a copy of the order to be personally served on the assignee ten days before the return day and also to be published in two newspapers once a week for two weeks.

For petitioner, Mr. James.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CASE OF DEPUTY MARSHAL NEWCOMBE.

The case of Deputy United States Marshal Abner B. Newcombe, charged by Col. Wood, Chief of the United States Secret Service Department, with obstructing the officers of the Secret Service Department in the execution of their duty, and with accepting bribes, was to have been heard yesterday, but the complainant and his witnesses failed to appear.

District-Attorney S. G. Courtney asked for an adjournment in consequence.

Mr. John Sedgwick, counsel for the defendant, said the case had been called several times, and his client had always been ready to proceed, and argued that the prosecution, under these circumstances, was not entitled to an adjournment. He understood that Col. Wood was a very cunning man and probably he wanted to put the examination off, and then rush it before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Courtney said he was not in the habit of doing business in that way, and nothing of the kind should be done.

Commissioner Osborn said the District-Attorney had better instruct Col. Wood that he must fix a time when his witnesses would be ready. The case must be proceeded with without delay, or the complaint would be dismissed.

The investigation was indefinitely postponed.

THE CASE OF BAGLEY AND KEENAN.

Col. James Bagley and Owen Keenan, charged with a violation of the United States Revenue Laws in the case of an illicit distillery, were discharged, the District-Attorney having notified the Commissioner that he would not appear against them.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 12.

By Judge Clerke.

Jonathan H. Hilyard vs. William Dillon et al.; motion for the appointment of receiver granted. Richard C. Beamish, Esq., is appointed receiver on filing a bond in the $1,000. Injunction to continue until the receiver qualifies. Salome Ann Demarest vs. Jacob Demarest; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 12.

By Judge McCunn.

Nordinger vs. Blume; motion granted. Marston vs. Drew; motion granted. Myatt vs. Ward; motion granted. Wagner vs. Shol; motion to vacate order of arrest granted. Quinn vs. Lloyd; motion for referee granted. Hinman vs. Moreau; motion granted. In the matter of the petition of John L. Davis; motion granted. Morales vs. Sheysez; motion granted. Fechter vs. Simon; motion granted. Lynch vs. Moore; motion for reference granted. Polhamus vs. Mosher; order denying motion to vacate order of reference. Townsend vs. Lowenstein; order that justification be disallowed, with $10 costs to be paid by defendant.

By Judge Jones.

Mechanics' Banking Association vs. The Mariposa Company; complaint dismissed. (See opinion with the Clerk at Chambers.) Shaffer vs. Herb; motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs—the dissolution not to take effect until the order be settled and entered; defendant to draft the order and present it for settlement on two days' notice to plaintiff. (See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.)

By Judge Barbour.

Novati vs. Welch; motion denied with $5 costs. Fox vs. Fox; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Six cases were disposed of yesterday before Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions, the result being that three prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment, two discharged under suspension of sentence, and one acquitted by the jury. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.

George Ironsides, a journeyman tailor, was arraigned upon a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Henry Barrett, of No. 141 Washington-street. The complainant stated that he took a pair of pantaloons to the prisoner, and left them with him to be repaired. When he returned to his home he remembered that he had left $90 in United States notes in one of the pockets of the garment before mentioned, and hastening back to the tailor's rooms he demanded his money. At first the man of the goose denied, but subsequently admitted that he found the notes and had appropriated them to his own use. The prisoner pleaded guilty in Court yesterday, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A DASTARDLY AFFAIR.

Four young men, named Joseph and Henry Jager, Louis Yallong and John Smith, neither of them more than 21 years of age, were charged with having perpetrated a felonious assault upon two men named Dean Pierce and Edward Riley. The evidence showed that early on the evening of the 2d of January last, as Mr. Riley entered the front hall-door of the dwelling No. 92 Ridge-street, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Pierce, he discovered the prisoners in the entryway, engaged in the act of perpetrating a nuisance, and when he remonstrated with them, they set upon him and his friend and beat and cut the defenceless men in a brutal manner, not leaving them until they had fainted from sheer exhaustion, produced by the loss of blood. The testimony showed that Smith was the individual who used the knife, and he pleaded guilty, hoping thereby for a mitigation of punishment. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for five years. The other prisoners pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery. Joseph Yager was remanded until Friday, and the remaining two were discharged under a suspension of judgment, it appearing that they were less guilty than their associates.

THE RESULT OF AN EXPRESSMAN'S MISTAKE.

Henry Johnson, a colored cook, employed until recently in a Broadway hotel, was placed upon trial for stealing a revolver worth $14, and a watch valued at $50, the property of Mr. Ansel Abrahams. The property in question was contained in an open trunk, and carried by an expressman from the dock of a Liverpool steamer to the hotel referred to by mistake. This was in June last. About thirty days afterward Mr. Abrahams saw his pistol in the possession of a man who, upon being questioned, said that he had purchased it from the prisoner. The accused admitted that he took the property, but said that it had lain in the store-room without a claimant for a number of days, and he did not think he was doing wrong when he took it. A number of highly respectable gentlemen appeared and testified to the good character of Johnson, who had served them honestly in their employ. Recorder HACKETT therefore suspended sentence upon him, and he was discharged.

A COACHMAN TRICKSTER.

Edward Jackson, *alias* William Smith, pleaded guilty to a charge of the meanest grade of theft imaginable. About a year ago the prisoner was discharged from the employ of a gentleman at Washington Heights, whom he had served as coachman, and since that time he has lived by his wits. On the 27th ult. he went to No. 386 Broome-street, where one Sarah Cuddy was engaged as a domestic servant, and told her that he had just arranged with a resident of New-Brighton, S. I., to work for him as coachman, and if she, Sarah, wanted a good situation in the same family as servant, at increased wages, she could easily obtain the same by accompanying him at once. The girl immediately packed up all her clothing, except that upon her person, and, bidding adieu to the family, started for her new appointment. When they reached the ferry the prisoner told Sarah that she must have her bundle checked for the Island, else they would not permit her to carry it, and as he was familiar with such matters he would attend to it for her. She allowed him to take the bundle, when he immediately ran off, and was not seen afterward until the time of his arrest. He pleaded guilty, but prayed for judicial mercy on the ground of previous good character, but a note from Judge Dowling, stating that he was a professional thief, settled the matter, and Jackson was accordingly sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Joseph Whiting, colored, was accused of theft by another son of Africa, named Benjamin Dees. The complainant alleged that on the 30th of August last the prisoner asked him to lend him a diamond pin worth $100, which he wore at the time, as he was going to a party that evening. The precious stone was never returned and hence the arrest. The defence was that the prisoner intended to have kept faith with his friend, but unfortunately he lost the pin, and was not therefore able to return it, and being a poor man could not furnish an equivalent. During the trial the fact was developed that the pin did not belong to Dees, but that he had found it on board a yacht where he had been employed, and had not returned it to the owner at once, as he should have done. Altogether, the case was uncertain, and the jury deeming the guilt of the prisoner doubtful acquitted him without leaving their seats.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 12, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅞	50 Metropolitan B'k	134
25,000 do	112	25 St. Nicholas Bank	104
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅞	30 Imp. & Trad. B'k	117
3,000 do	115	100 U. S. Ex. Co	67⅛
5,500 do	115⅛	50 Adams Ex. Co	67⅛
4,000 do	115⅛	100 Canton Co	48
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R '62	109⅝	200 do	48⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110	200 do...b60	48⅛
2,000 do	109⅞	100 Ashburton Coal	5
400,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛	300 West. U. Tel	44⅛
6,000 do	111⅛	100 do...b10	44⅛
3,000 do	111⅛	100 do	44⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99⅛	50 do	44⅛
43,000 do	99⅛	200 Quick. Min	28
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108⅝	200 do	28⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99⅛	100 Boston W. P.	19⅛
1,500 Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅛	400 Pacific Mail	142⅛
13,000 do...3d Ser.	107⅛	200 do	142⅛
500 do	107⅛	325 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	109
2,000 Tenn. 6s...new	65⅛	1700 do	108⅞
5,000 do	65⅛	300 do...b10	109
13,000 do	65⅛	600 do...2d call	108⅞
23,000 do	65⅛	1280 Erie R.	71⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	105	100 do...b4	70⅞
7,000 Missouri 6s	104⅛	200 Harlem R.	115
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	200 Hud. Riv. R.	133⅛
10,000 do...b60	28⅛	200 do	133⅛
1,000 Erie 3d M.	98⅛	20 N. Y. & N. H. R.	124
2,000 do	99	20 Third-av. R.	180
5,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	112	400 Reading R.	103⅞
8,500 Alt. & T. H. 1st M	91⅛	10 Nor. & Wor	94
5,000 Del., L. & W. 2d	97	200 M. So. & N. I. R.	83⅛
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	91	100 do	83⅛
3,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	89⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅛
12,000 do	89	200 Cleve. & Pitts	89⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102⅛	1000 do	89⅛
2,200 West. U. Tel 7s B	85	750 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
1,000 Hudson R. 3d...	[illegible]	500 do	46⅛
		200 C. & N. W. Pr	71⅛
		400 do	71⅛
		100 do...s30	71⅛
		300 do...b30	71⅛
		300 Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
		100 do	104⅛
		300 Mil. & St. P. R.	48

1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	85¼	100 do	47¾
10,000 Long Dock Bs.	99¾	5 do	47
2,000 Troy, S. & R. 1st.	96½	16 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66
10,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	81	100 Pitts., F. W. & C.	106¾
1,000 do	81¼	200 do	106⅜
25 Park Bank	152½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111½	500 West. U. Tel.	43⅝
108,000 do	111½	5 do	43
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	400 do	43⅜
56,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New issue	108¼	100 do	43⅛
150,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¼	100 Mar. Min Co.	10⅞
25,000 Mo. St. 6s	104⅝	100 Mariposa Pr.	20⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s...x-c	51	300 Pac. Mail	140½
15,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...R	107½	650 do	140⅜
15,000 O. & M. C.	28	800 N. Y. Cen. R.	108¾
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s,	90⅝	100 do	108⅝
100 Wells Fargo Ex	64⅝	300 Erie Railroad	70⅞
30 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₱ cent. paid	14	100 Hud. Riv. R.	133
100 Adams Ex. Co	67	100 do	132¾
100 U. S. Ex. Co	67⅜	200 Reading R...s30	103⅝
15 do	67	100 Ill. Central R.	121⅞
100 Boston W. P.	20	400 Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
100 Mich. Cen	111	200 do	46⅛
500 M. S. & N. I.	82⅝	100 do	46⅜
		300 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70⅜
		100 Chi. & R. I...b30	104
		100 do	104
		500 P., F. W. & C.	106¾
		100 Chi. & Alt. R.	123
		60 N. Y. & N. H. R.	124

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	1600 Erie R.	71⅛
50 Quicksilver	29	200 do...b15	71⅜
50 Mer. U. Ex. $30 p.	20	800 do...c	71⅛
300 West. U. Tel...b10	44⅛	100 do...s30	71⅛
300 do...b3	44⅛	100 do...b3	71⅛
100 do...b30	44⅜	200 do...b40	71⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.	109	600 Clev. & Pitts	89⅛
600 do	109⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol	128¼
100 do...b30	109⅜	200 Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105
300 do...c	109⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.	46⅜
200 Reading R.	104⅛	100 do...b10	47
100 Mil. & St. P. P.	67⅜	300 do...c	46⅞
400 M. S. & N. I.	85⅛	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	71⅜
100 do...s15	83⅛	100 do...b60	72
200 do...b3	83⅛	300 do...c	71⅞
		200 P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	500 Reading R.	103¾
100 Canton Co.	48	400 do	103⅞
100 Adams Express	67¼	400 M. S. & N. I.	82⅞
100 Pacific Mail	140⅜	100 do...b15	82⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	43⅞	100 do...s15	82⅜
100 do...b30	44	200 do	82⅞
400 Erie Railroad	70⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts...b30	89⅛
300 do...c	70⅞	100 Ohic., R. I. & P.	104⅛
200 do...b15	70⅞	100 do...b15	104⅜
100 do...s5	70⅞	400 Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
300 Hudson R.	133	200 do...c	46⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	108⅝	100 do...b5	46⅜
860 do	108⅝	100 do...s3	46⅜
100 do...b10	108⅞	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	71
100 do...b30	108⅞	100 do...b3	71⅛
200 do...c	108⅞	100 P. F. W. & C.	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. C.	27⅞	100 Mar. Min. Co.	10⅛
10,000 do...s30	27⅞	1600 Reading R.	103⅛
10,000 do...b3	27⅞	200 Mil. & St P.	47⅜
200 Adams Ex. Co.	67	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅛
300 West. U. Tel.	43⅛	100 do	82⅛
100 do...b15	43⅞	100 Illinois Cen.	121⅛
100 N. Y. Cen...s10	108⅞	100 do	122
100 do...b3	108⅞	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅛
300 Erie R...b3	70⅛	600 Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
200 do	70⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅞
400 do...s3	70⅛	100 do...b10	70⅞
200 do...b10	70⅛	200 P., F. W. & C.	106
200 Hud. Riv. R.	132¾		

THURSDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

Although the *Bulls* in the Gold Room attempted a partial corner in the Cash Gold this forenoon, and ran the Cash price up to 146⅛ ₱ cent., the market was less firm than was calculated upon last night, and the price fell back to 145⅝@¾ ₱ cent., on a very easy supply for the day's deliveries, and a quiet state of things at Washington. At the same time, we remark the absence of everything like decided confidence in the early fall in price below about 140 ₱ cent., even among the *short* sellers in the Gold Room. The source of this feeling is in the political situation, the complications of which are not expected to be removed before the meeting of Congress in November, although our best information today is the President will make no new demonstration until after the October elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. At the close of the day 4 ₱ cent. interest was paid for carrying over Gold balances. The Stock Brokers are now generally paying 5 ₱ cent. on Railway collateral, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds. Most of the large Banks and Trust Companies have marked up their 4 ₱ cent. Loans to 5 ₱ cent., encouraged to do so by the revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The Brokers make no demur to this change, regarding an advance in Money to even 8 ₱ cent. as a healthy sign of substantial confidence in the speculative movements of the Stock Exchange. The best rise of the present year in the Railway market occurred between the 20th June and 10th July on a 7 ₱ cent. Money market. This Afternoon the general report is that the demand for Money to the Brokers was readily supplied at 5 ₱ cent. on Miscellaneous collateral, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on Gold and the Public Funds. The rise in Gold continues to dull the demand for Exchange. There is a large offering of short sight on London drawn against U. S. 5-20s of 1862, for which there seems to be daily increasing orders from both England and the Continent. They sold today as high as 115⅛ ₱ cent. The other Public Funds were steady.

The Railway market opened with much firmness in the morning, New-York Central taking the lead again, and selling up to 109⅛ ₱ cent. At the regular 10:30 A. M. Stock Exchange Board the feeling was less buoyant, under some signs of realizing on the advance of Tuesday night and yesterday. Later in the day the general look of the market was ⅛@1 ₱ cent. weaker, Erie falling to 70⅛@70⅛ ₱ cent., and New-York Central 108⅛@⅛ ₱ cent., the Western Roads and Reading following in about the same proportion. The Miscellaneous Shares were depressed on the Steamship lines, Pacific Mail falling to 140⅛ ₱ cent. Western Telegraph in demand through the forenoon, but weaker at the close. The old Express Companies are steady.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅞	N. West Pref.	71¾	70⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜	115	Rock Island	105	104⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108¼	Fort Wayne	106⅜	106
N. Y. Central	108⅞	108⅞	W. U. Telegraph	44	43⅝
Erie	71¼	70	Cumberland	35	34⅞
Hudson	134	132⅞	Mariposa Pref.	20	20
Reading	104	103⅛	St. Paul Pref.	67⅛	66⅞
Mich. Southern	83⅛	82⅞	Pacific Mail	143	140⅞
Pittsburgh	89⅛	88⅞	Toledo & Wabash	48⅛	48
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞	65⅛	American Gold	145⅛	145⅝
Northwest	46⅞	46	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	143¼	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	108¼
6 ₱ cent., coup, 1868	143	5-20 cou., 1867	108¼
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	111⅞	Oregon W. L. ½ Yr. '81	106
500 & 1,000, '81	112	5 p. ct. reg, 1871	116½
5-20 registered, 1862	109⅝	10-40 reg	99⅞
5-20 cou., small	114⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	99¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	115⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 reg. 1865, new iss	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. '70	101¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois war loan	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99¾	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War l'n	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c., 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Tennessee new bds	65¼
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	Tennessee 5 ₱ c.	62
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	54⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri 6s	104⅝
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri Pacific R. is.	104½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	California 7s	127½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Shoe and Leather	110
America	141	Corn Exchange	121
Phenix	104⅛	Continental	106
National	119	St. Nicholas	104
Seventh Ward	107	Marine	140
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	109
Commerce	117⅛	Imp'rs. & Traders'	117
Ocean	105	Park	152
American Exchange	118	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Bank of N. America	108	Central National	108
Metropolitan	134	Ninth National	106⅛
Market	113	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	98	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100⅛	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	98	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	105⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	90⅝
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8₱c. 1st M.	112	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅝
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7₱c.	99⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	106	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7₱c. 1870	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Chi. & A., S. Fund	99
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83⅛	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M.	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	93
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88⅝
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	77
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85⅝
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	60
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97		

Negotiations have been concluded for the consolidation of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway. The roads embraced in the consolidation extend from Chicago, *via* Logansport and Union City, to Columbus, Ohio, a connection being made thence *via* Steubenville and the Pan Handle road to Pittsburgh, making a new first-class line between Pittsburgh and Chicago; also from Columbus westerly to Indianapolis, and from Logansport westerly to the Illinois State line, from both of which points connections are made with established lines already in operation, so that there is hardly a point in the vast region between the lakes and the Ohio, and westerly beyond the Mississippi, which will not be tributary to this new combination.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in September:

1867, six business days	$113,900
1866, seven business days	110,812
Increase	$3,088

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for customs, $361,000; receipts for gold notes, $454,000; total receipts, $9,021,912 29; total payments, $4,852,811 19; balance, $116,264,424 53.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1867.

* * * In reply I have to state that the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars accrues when the same are sold or removed from the place of manufacture. When either of these conditions is fulfilled the manufacturer must make his return of the tobacco, &c., sold or removed from the place of manufacture on or before the return day—which is the 10th day of each and every month—and pay the tax assessed thereon on or before the last day of the same month.

The words "tax paid" are unauthorized, and in no case are they to be branded upon tobacco, snuff or cigars. If you have been in the habit of branding, or authorizing the branding of tobacco "tax paid," you will do so no more, nor allow it to be done; and you will take measures to have such brand removed from all tobacco in your district on which the tax has not been paid. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

E. BOYD PENDLETON, Esq., Collector Fifth District Virginia, Lynchburgh, Va.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES into Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, now realize for the holders from 12 to 18 per cent. advantage, with the same rate of interest, and are in most respects equally safe for permanent investment. FISK & HATCH bankers and dealers in Government securities, report increased activity in these exchanges. The following are the current rates Sept. 9, subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. They receive in exchange:

U. S. 6s, 1861, Coupon, and pay difference	$158 49
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon, and pay difference	180 49
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon, and pay difference	135 99
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon, and pay difference	148 49
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new, Coup., and pay difference	120 99
U. S. 5-20s, '67, new, Coupon, and pay difference	120 99
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon, and pay difference	38 49
U. S. 7.30s, 2d Series, and pay difference	128 19
U. S. 7.30s, 3d Series, and pay difference	122 19

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,312	Malt, bushels	30
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	44,732	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	115,670	Whisky, bbls	525
Rye, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	3,267
Oats, bushels	110,828		

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 200 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm, including Java at 24¼c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17¼c.@18¼c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased at a shade lower price. Middling grades, 25c.@26½c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,450 bales, against receipts of 598 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	1,470
Receipts last week	4,120
Receipts preceding week	5,678
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	4,793
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	436,095
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	1,028
Exports since Jan. 1	330,565
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	470,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

EGGS—Have been in more demand at firmer prices, as follows: Jersey, extra brands, loss off, 29c.@30c.; State and Pennsylvania, loss off, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, loss off, 23c.@25c.; Western, by express, loss off, 24c.@26c.; Canada, loss off, 24c.@26c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened pretty briskly at much firmer prices, but closed tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 35; very poor to good extra State at $9 75@$10 70; good to choice extra State at $10 70@$11 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 35@$10 85 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 35
Extra State	9 75@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 35@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 50@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 75

Southern Flour is in less demand though quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., at $9 75@$14 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in good demand at from $6 10@$8 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $6 for City, $6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 196 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is well supplied with domestic, and trade is fairly active. We quote: Apples, Western, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$4 50; Apples, ordinary, ₱ bbl., $1 50@$2 25; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket, $1@$1 50; Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket, $1 50@$1 75; Whortleberries, ₱ bushel, $2@$3; Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl., $10@$12; Pears, common, ₱ bbl., $3@$3 25; Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl., $5@$6; Plums, Damson, ₱ basket, $6@$7; Watermelons, ₱ 100, $10@50; Muskmelons, ₱ bbl., $3@$4. *Dried Fruits*—Apples are steady without material change. Peaches and small fruit are in very limited demand. Apples, State, 8½c.@9½c.; Apples, Western, 7½c.@8½c.; Apples, Southern, 6c.@6½c.; Peaches, new Southern, 17c.@23c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7c.@9c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c. Cherries, new pitted, 25c.@30c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was held at higher prices early in the day; but it subsequently yielded, under more liberal offerings, especially to arrive, and a less active inquiry. Choice lots of Spring, on the spot, brought an advance. Winter here, and Spring to arrive, closed very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 58@$2 61; Amber Western (Winter) part at $2 50; Red do. at $2 32; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 3 and No. 2 do., mostly to arrive, at $2 15@$2 20; White Genesee at $2 55; Amber State at $2 48@$2 50; White Southern at $2 55; Amber do. at $2 43, and White California at $2 62½, ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels, at $1 21@$1 24, (the latter rate for a small lot,) for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 21@$1 23 for do. in store; both closing heavily at $1 21@$1 22½, and $1 15@$1 20 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more active but heavy to-day; sales 1,500 bushels, including State at $1 48, and Western at $1 38@$1 39 here, and $1 30 to arrive, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in more abundant and lively demand, but quoted decidedly lower. We quote: New Western at 66c.@68c. here, and deliverable all the month at 64c.@65c. and new Southern at 60c.@67c. ₱ bushel; sales 256,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville bound to the Hudson River during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867: Seymour Burnett, Buffalo, oats, &c.; D. G. Fort, Oswego, corn; Grace Wart, Rome, flour, &c.; Adeller, Buffalo, oats; Adirondack, Syracuse, corn; L. B. Trowbridge, Buffalo, corn; Union, Montezuma, corn; Van Buren & Noble, Rome, oats; L. J. Bennett, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Michigan, Buffalo, corn, &c.; M. E. Davidson, Buffalo, wheat; R. Sears, Buffalo, corn; Lake Erie, Buffalo, corn; L. B. Howell, Buffalo, corn; I. G. Freeman, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Libbie, Buffalo, corn; S. A. Douglas, Buffalo, corn; Thos. Foster, Buffalo, corn; M. S. Price, Buffalo, oats, &c.; City of Boston, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; W. Harden, Fultonville, rye, &c.; W. J. Dunlop, Buffalo, wheat; &c.; Emma Cole, Buffalo, oats; H. G. Baker, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale has been in good request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 60c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been demand and steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in fair request at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@55c.; English Islands at 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 12½; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, closing at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 15c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 29c.@33½c. for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@49c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in better demand, and prices are more steady. Other vegetables are more active and firmer. Potatoes—Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$2 75; Dyckmans, $1 75@$2; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2; Mercers, $3@$3 50; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$6; Virginia Sweet, $4 50 ₱ bbl. Onions, ₱ bbl., $2@$2 25. Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl., $3. Cabbages, ₱ 100, $5@$7. Tomatoes, ₱ basket, 40c.@60c. Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl., $4.

POULTRY—The receipts of Poultry are large, and the market is dull and lower. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, ₱ lb., 20c.@21c.; Fowls, ₱ lb., 15c.@17c.; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, 50c.@88c.; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2 25; Ducks, ₱ pair, 62c.@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, without any material change in prices. Sales since our last 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $24 40@$24 56 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 50, regular way; $23 75@$24 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $20 50@$20 62½ for Prime, and Extra Prime, and $24 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon continues in demand; sales equal to 500 boxes ice-cured at 13½c. for short rib and Cumberland Cut in bulk, ₱ lb. Lard is more active and again firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., and choice 15c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive and heavy at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter continues in fair request at 25c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 6c.@15c., as extremes, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of butter for the week ending this day are quite light, and insufficient for the increased requirements of the market, being 7,416 packages. Under the influence of a more active demand for local and coastwise trade, and with a small stock, prices have appreciated, but we caution the dairy interest of the State against anticipation of high rates, there being no prospect or indication that would lead to such a result, and holding back stock with a view to high prices would probably eventuate in a similar wreck of capital as was produced last season by a like cause. Advices from California by telegraph show that her markets for Eastern butter are already over supplied, and prices are declining. The English markets are fully supplied with all their requirements over their home production by the French dairymen, the product of Butter having largely increased in France during the last three years, so as to render an export trade a necessity, and this great outlet for the surplus make of American Butter is effectually closed unless fairly opened by such low rates as will successfully compete with the make of other countries. Last season the excess of the make of Butter over home consumption was heavy enough to completely break down the market, and if the crop of the present season equals in amount the past one nothing will save a disastrous result except prices that will insure an active export trade. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb.	30	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb.	28	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb.	32	@33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb.	32	@33
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb.	27	@30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	23	@25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	17	@23
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	13	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb.	9	@10

The market for Cheese has continued firm and active during the week, at an advance in rates. The great bulk of the sales for export have been made in the country, in most cases, at much higher prices (delivered in New-York), than our quotations. This is the result of the continued competition of rival interests, whose object appears to be to control the crop in the Dairy Districts, which causes great irregularity by centering, for the moment, the bulk of the trade outside of this City, and of those regularly engaged in supplying this market with stock, and is a cause of profit and congratulation to the manufacturers of Cheese only. This mode of conducting the trade will prove too expensive and unprofitable to induce its long continuance. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 48,984 boxes, most of which is only in transit to the English markets, and does not go on this market. The market closes firm at our quotations:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14	@15
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb.	11½	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13½c., and 230 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 108,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 60,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 650 bbls., in lots, at 36c.@40c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 21,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 3½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s.@30s.; 130 tierces Lard, at 15s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; 65 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat and Corn on p. t.; 350 tons Oil Cake at 16s.@16s. 3d. For Bristol or Cardiff, a bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat at 3s. 6d., and if to Gloucester at 3s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. ₱ hhd.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook; the other as laundress; understand their places in all its branches; have lived together several years; have the best of City reference; are fully competent to fill their places; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 186 West 14th-st., corner 8th-av., over store.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a German Protestant servant; has been two years in this country; is a good seamstress; understands cutting, fitting and trimming children's clothes; willing to do light chamberwork or wait on grown children; wages $12 to $16. Apply by letter until Monday to H., Grace Church rectory, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and housemaid by a very neat and thoroughly efficient girl, who perfectly understands all the duties in a gentleman's family, and has the most excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., next door to Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on a machine; speaks French; City or country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., and 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a capable, industrious girl; is respectful, neat and economical; an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Christie,) between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; is a good baker, and has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 334 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 432 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with children; has nearly four years reference from last place. Call at No. 564 3d-av., near 39th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; is capable of business, and understands her work thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 21st-st., two pair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing; has two years' City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 27 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 West 18th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who can produce excellent references from families with whom she has been employed. Apply at No. 436 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, and her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, WITH the best City references, a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, creams, soups, game, bone, lard, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXPERIENCED Protestant girl as first-class cook; is also a splendid washer and ironer, and has the most excellent references from her last employer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; will go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 183 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook and baker; willing to assist at washing in a small family; good reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with four years' reference, a situation; she would take the place of chambermaid and seamstress, being a good plain sewer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a situation in City or country, or would do chamberwork. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman (Scotch) as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, pastry, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply to No. 488 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUATION; can take the place of cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference if required. Call for two days at 147 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 785 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; none need apply unless a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 121 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can wash and iron; has good reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or would do both; City reference. Call at No. 321 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands all the branches—soups, side dishes, game and dessert; City reference. Call for two days at 215 7th-av., in the milk depot.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 402 West 31st-st., one door west of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference if required. Call for two days at 148 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 413 East 17th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED.—A NICE YOUNG GIRL WOULD like a home; would take care of children and assist a small family. Call at the Home, corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; has City reference. Call for one day at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMPETENT girl as chambermaid, or as waitress, or to do both. Call at or address WAITRESS, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged person as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid lady. Inquire at No. 11 Rivington-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing; good City reference. Call at 118 East 52d-st., 2d floor.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FAMILIAR with the English language, of amiable and obliging disposition, would like to assist a lady in the duties of housekeeping, or would take the entire charge of a house if required. Apply at No. 115 West 8th-st., Clinton-place.

A LADY OF ABILITY AND LONG EXPERIENCE desires a position as housekeeper or the charge of a linen-room in a first-class hotel. Full particulars can be obtained of Mr. S. R. SYMS, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for familes, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a Scotch gardener; is married, and has a first-class practical knowledge of his business; his wife is a first-class dairy woman or laundress. We have known them for several years, and can recommend them to any gentleman wishing their services. Call on or address ELLING & PEAVEY, late Smith's seedstore, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY by a single young sober man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful City driver; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; has the best City reference for capability and honesty; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box 212 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, J. W. B., at Mr. D. Wright's harness-store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country; is thoroughly accustomed to the care of horses and driving, and is a good plain gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit trees, flowers, &c.; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character (a disabled soldier) a situation as messenger in an office, or in any other capacity in which he can make himself useful. Address H. L. B., No. 403 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best of reference given. Apply or address JOHN BRADSHAW, foreman to W. B. Aspinwall, Esq. Tarrytown, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country, by a smart and obliging young man; can come well recommended by last employer. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener and coachman who fully understands his business in both parts; is willing and obliging; can milk; has good references. Address, for two days, BOMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a practical competent single man, one who understands his business thoroughly and well acquainted with the laying out of new places; good City reference given. Address JOHN JACKSON, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or respectable boarding-house; no objections to go in the country; with best of City references. Address for two days, H. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as working gardener and will take care of a gentleman's place and all kinds of cattle and stock; the wife to take care of milk and butter; best of City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, with first-class references, a situation; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; perfectly understands the care and management of cows; is a good milker; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has first-class reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 744 Broadway, or note addressed COACHMAN to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored man in a private family as coachman; best of City references. Call at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of long experience; knows the City thoroughly; first-class reference. Address I. K. P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; the best reference will be given. Address C. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a Protestant, as coachman and groom; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address H. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN A situation as cook on board a steamer, in a hotel, or eating-house. Apply, for three days, at Vandyke's Hotel, corner of Catharine-slip and South-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom; ten years of the best reference. Apply to F. F., No. 5 East 28th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A BOY OF SEVENTEEN WANTS TO learn type-setting; has worked in a printing-office. Address B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS—A young man of several years' experience in the gold and exchange business and studied double and single book-keeping, desires a situation; is competent to manage any department of the business; best of references. Address G. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK washer and ironer; must be neat in appearance, and have good City references. Apply on Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Guilford-place, East 45th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO KEEP HOUSE for an aged lady and son. Address E. ALEXANDER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN FOR service in a private family. Apply to Mr. JOHN M. SLADE, No. 74 Leonard-st., after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS. Call in the evening, or from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 186 5th-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, (SINgle,) with good references. Apply at 121 Water-st.

GOOD WAGES TO GOOD MEN.—FIRST-class canvassers can make from $30 to $50 per week selling our choice Portraits of the "EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA." LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS ADAMS and Cylinder pressman wanted at BAKER & GODWIN'S, Tribune Buildings.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITuations in gentlemen's families will find them immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery and 130 and 132 Hester-st.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

THE ELYSIAN BED.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

TWENTY ELEGANT PIER AND MANtel mirrors, of various sizes, in good order; one small parlor billiard-table and one large elegant billiard-table, one decorated china dinner set, forty set brocatel and reps window curtains, four secretary bedsteads, one elegant Chickering piano and a large variety of other furniture, almost new, at decided bargains, this month. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse,
No. 17 Common-st., Montreal,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.

Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 9, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Quartermaster-General I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., the following Quartermaster's stores:
10,238 lbs. new Manila rope, 3¼ inches in circumference.
6,221 lbs. new Manila rope, 3¾ inches in circumference.
9,711 lbs. new Manila rope, 4¾ inches in circumference.
1,120 lbs. new Manila rope, 6½ inches in circumference.
3,490 lbs. new Manila rope, 8¾ inches in circumference.
1,560 lbs. new Manila rope, 10 inches in circumference.
2,192 lbs. new Manila rope, 13¼ inches in circumference.
366 lbs. new Hemp rope, ¾ inches in circumference.
873 lbs. new Hemp rope, 1¾ inches in circumference.
142 lbs. new Hemp rope, 2 inches in circumference.
204 lbs. new Cotton rope, ¾ inches in circumference.
8,019¾ yards new cotton duck.
The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery.
For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks or to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Assist'nt-Quartermaster-Gen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Property on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., by order of the Supreme Court—in partition. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the following described real estate, viz.:

GRAND-ST.—The plot of land, together with the four brick houses thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., in the City of New-York, and known as Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and 33 and 35 Greene-st., being 50 feet on Grand-st., and 96 feet on Greene-st. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, E. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHARD III. Edwin Forrest as Richard.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Lotta and Wallack's company.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

M. E. CHURCH,
17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
THIS EVENING, SACRED CONCERT, by Philip Phillips.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE,
corner 59th-st and 6th-av.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Athens announces that Great Britain and France have united in sending a note requesting Greece not to interfere with the Cretan question.

In the Radical Congress in session at Geneva an attack was made on the Socialists of the United States, which created some ill-feeling, and several of the members withdrew.

The Governor of Minorca has established rigorous quarantine at Port Mahon for all vessels arriving from the United States and the West Indies.

The Doncaster races continue to attract much interest in England. The principal race yesterday, the Cleveland Handicap, of £530, was won by *Seville*, who previously won the Yorkshire Handicap.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows that the amount of bullion in the vaults has increased £300,000 since the report of the 5th.

The United States screw steamer *Swatara* had arrived at Constantinople.

GENERAL.

On the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the President presented a statement from the Comptroller, showing the disbursements made for canal purposes and in payment of canal debts since 1817. Mr. ARCHER called up the resolution offered by him on the previous day relative to canal frauds, to which he offered an amendment to the effect that, in the opinion of the Convention, the Attorney-General ought immediately proceed to commence proceedings to vacate contracts for fraud, and to take such proceedings in relation to officials of the State, if any, implicated, as shall vindicate the honor of the State and protect its interests in the future. The resolution was then adopted. In Committee of the Whole the consideration of the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals was resumed, leave having been given to Messrs. CLINTON, LAPHAM, CHURCH and LUDDINGTON to speak one hour each. The debate was continued at the evening session until the hour of adjournment.

The Border State Republican Convention assembled in the Front-street Theatre, Baltimore yesterday. Delegates were present from Delaware, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, District of Columbia and Maryland, for the purpose, in the language of the call of the Convention, "to advance the cause of Manhood Suffrage and demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson Bill." There was no distinction on account of race or color in the Convention. A temporary organization was effected, with Hon. LEWIS THOMPSON, of Delaware, in the chair; JAMES W. CLAYTON, of Maryland, Secretary. Speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. MAYNARD, CRESWELL and others. Letters from white and colored politicians of note were received and read. A preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that it is the duty of Congress to secure equal rights to all men in all the States of the Union.

A dispatch from Leavenworth states that Gen. SHERIDAN yesterday relieved Gen. HANCOCK of the command of the Department of the Missouri, and that the latter officer was to start immediately for Washington in obedience to the orders of Gen. GRANT. It is further sated that Gen. SHERIDAN would speedily start for Washington also.

LOCAL.

The first annual regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association came off yesterday in the river opposite the Elysian Fields, and was in every respect a great success. The crowd upon the shore was very great, as were the numbers in the barges and steamboats in the river. The champion flag was won by the Atalanta Club of New-York, after a stirring race home with the Mutuals, of Albany.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, six cases were adjudicated upon by Recorder HACKETT. Three prisoners were sentenced, one remanded for sentence, three discharged under suspended judgment, and one tried and acquitted. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., appeared as prosecuting Attorney.

The case of ABNER B. NEWCOMBE, a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with receiving a bribe, which was to have been heard before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, has been indefinitely postponed.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge CLERKE presiding, in the action entitled SALOME ANN DEMAREST *vs.* JACOB DEMAREST.

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the American Institute opened yesterday at the Armory building in Fourteenth-street. In the evening an address was delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

MALCOLM MELVILLE, a youth 18 years of age, son of a well-known literary gentleman, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a pistol.

CORNELIUS VAN SYSE, Postmaster at Syosset, L. I., was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $5,000 on a charge of embezzling letters.

From the report of the Police Department for the quarter ending Aug. 31, it appears that 27,823 persons were arrested during that time.

A moonlight parade of the Seventh Regiment will take place at 8 o'clock this evening.

A less active business was transacted yesterday in produce and merchandise. Breadstuffs closed heavily. Pork and lard were rather firmer. Cotton was depressed and lower. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Claims of the United States Against Great Britain.

The interval between the summary closing of the correspondence on the *Alabama* claims by Lord CLARENDON and the revival of the subject by Mr. SEWARD, a year ago, was long enough to admit of a careful and unimpassioned revision of the international situation. In England they had entered upon a domestic struggle which partook to some degree of the nature of a revolution. The traditional pretensions of the Whigs to take the lead in Constitutional Reform were disputed so stoutly as to cause a party upheaval such as had not been witnessed from the time of CANNING, and the minds of British statesmen were so absorbed in the pending conflict, that nearly every outside question was held subordinate to the rival interests in home politics.

The situation here was not essentially different. For fifteen months we had been traversing the path where military achievement diverged into that of civil reconstruction. We had enough on hand, for the time, to engage the thoughts, the loyal energies and the statesmanship of the country. The question of prime account was to see that, after the war, the supreme authority of the Government should everywhere be established and recognized throughout the Union. That assurance once had the power of the Government to maintain its credit, and uphold its honor abroad, could not and would not be called in question. The State Department, it is true, held the same ground as to the obligations of friendly Powers from the moment belligerent rights were accorded to the belligerents that it holds to-day. It held the same position in regard to the Mexican tripartite treaty which ended so abruptly at Soledad, and which led so speedily to the tragedy at Queretaro—as it holds now, when Mexico is rid of the invaders. Mr. SEWARD's protests against the practical alliance of the Powers of Western Europe on the question of according belligerent rights to the rebels, and of dispossessing the Government of JUAREZ, were the same from 1862 to 1866 and 1867. There is not a shadow of turning in the whole line of his reasoning. His argument was the same from the retreat at Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox. Whatever defect it may have shown, it was consistent; and those who are to faithfully trace from a historic point the events of the present revolutionary epoch, will at least be compelled to admit that the foreign policy of the United States, covering the whole of that period, exhibited a unity of purpose, a consistency of effort, a regard to ultimate results and a disregard of passing appearances, such as will compare favorably with the highest diplomatic achievements of this or of any age.

Were there proof in detail wanted to support this assumption—and we do not think that Mr. SEWARD's bitterest party enemies among us demand such proof—it might be readily found in as many opposite quarters of the globe as there are civilized Governments in existence. Leaving out of account the disastrous failure of the Napoleonic policy in Mexico, and the retraction from its declared policy by the Government of Great Britain, there is enough to sustain the self-respect of every true American in the positive force of our diplomacy during the last five years. To the resolution and the moral force of Mr. SEWARD's policy, it is mainly due that San Domingo has not been reconverted into a Colony of Spain; that Peru has not been compelled to sacrifice her independence to a superior invading force; that the bombardment of Valparaiso did not result in the establishment of a mixed European protectorate over Chili; that the United States have gained commercial ascendancy in Japanese and Chinese waters—within less than two years of the time when we had fair reason to suppose that our commerce was swept from the ocean; that we have got control of the North Pacific division of the continent—with more than a reversionary interest in the intermediate section; and that we enjoy the cordial friendship of the strongest military Powers of Central and Eastern Europe. We may make slow progress with reconstruction. We may have difficulties to overcome in the way of civil rehabilitation as formidable as those which weighed upon the nation before Antietam and Vicksburg were fought; but when reunion is once accomplished—as most surely it will be—we shall have (North and South alike) a common triumph in this fact alone, that we stand before the world as a community strong in its purpose and integrity—the name of American citizen raised higher than it ever was before, and the strength of a republican system based upon intelligence, industry and freedom, everywhere recognized.

The progress made toward a settlement of these belligerent claims with the Government of Great Britain cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. Some of the natural and necessary causes of delay have been already noticed. It has, however, besides, to be remembered that time is on our side. It has clearly been on our side thus far—as may be seen in contrasting Lord CLARENDON's summary closing of the account with the concessions to reason and fair-dealing offered by Lord STANLEY. There are, *fortunately*—looking to the tax upon human judgment involved in abstract discussions upon international rights and obligations—no further arguments of a general character to be presented on either side. The Ministers of the two countries have come to details. They have got common standing-ground, we take it, in this regard, that they assent to the necessity for a full and clear settlement of the claims growing out of the war, as preliminary to a perfect mutual understanding. Mr. SEWARD's letter of Aug. 27, 1866, revives the consideration of the question in terms which not only show a thorough regard to the comity which should be maintained between great nations having a common civilization and, measurably, common aims, but which relieve Lord STANLEY of much of the party odium which would necessarily attach to a Minister who contemplates the revision and the partial reversal of his predecessor's policy. With admirable temper, and in a kindly spirit, Mr. SEWARD says, after reciting summarily the facts bearing upon the British privateering expeditions, and the concession of belligerent rights to the Southern belligerents:

> "This Government, while it thus insists upon these particular claims, is neither desirous nor willing to assume an attitude unkind or unconciliatory toward Great Britain. If on her part there are claims, either of a commercial character, or of boundary, or of commercial or judicial regulation, which Her Majesty's Government esteem important to bring under examination at the present time, the United States would in such case be not unwilling to take them into consideration in connection with the claims which are now presented on their part, and with a view to remove at one time and by one comprehensive settlement all existing causes of misunderstanding."

Some of the general points of argument in Mr. SEWARD's August letter Lord STANLEY undertook to answer in a letter of two months later date, to which Mr. SEWARD, in the beginning of the present year, made an elaborate reply. But the gist of the correspondence (additional to the frank and genial statement of the Secretary of State, as quoted textually above) is found in subsequent letters. Thus, on the 9th of March last, Lord STANLEY writes:

> "The real matter at issue between the two Governments, when kept apart from collateral considerations, is whether in the matter connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens. This is a plain and simple question, easily to be considered by an arbiter, and admitting of solution without raising other and wider issues; and on this question Her Majesty's Government are fully prepared to go to arbitration, with the further provision that if the decision of the arbiter is unfavorable to the British view, the examination of the several claims of citizens of the United States shall be referred to a mixed commission, with a view to the settlement of the sums to be paid on them."

In another part of this dispatch, Lord STANLEY says that in the proposal of the Queen's Government to arbitrate on the questions at issue, they desire limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called *Alabama* claims, and "adjudication by means of a mixed commission of mixed claims." This proposal Mr. SEWARD naturally interpreted as meaning that the *Alabama* claims alone—excluding the depredations of other privateers, were to be submitted to a mixed commission; but on this point Lord STANLEY, writing on the 24th of May last, thus explains himself:

> "Mr. SEWARD says clearly enough that the Government of the United States cannot consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitration in regard to the *Alabama* claims, such as Her Majesty's Government suggest; but, from his next observation, it might be inferred that the offer, as regards arbitration, made by Her Majesty's Government, in my dispatch of the 9th of March, was understood to have applied only to claims arising out of the proceedings of the *Alabama* to the exclusion of those arising out of the like proceedings of the *Florida*, *Shenandoah* and *Georgia*. It is important to clear up this point, and you will therefore state to Mr. SEWARD that the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the *Alabama*, but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels that I have named."

To this the final rejoinder made by Mr. SEWARD on the 12th of last month, is as follows:

> "The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this Government. But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents and subjects, toward the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during the rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord STANLEY, the actual proceedings and relations of Her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States and in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose."

The sum, then, of the difference between the two Governments, so far as reaching a fair basis of conference and arbitration is concerned, seems to be reduced to the question whether the *policy* as well as the *acts* of the British Government and its agents in relation to the late rebellion, shall come under review. The matter thus in dispute—if it is actually in dispute—does not seem material. The policy of the Queen's advisers will incidentally come under notice in determining the validity of the claims submitted. And we should judge that the principle of arbitrating these claims, if once heartily assented to on both sides, a settlement which shall prove mutually satisfactory to both Governments need not be long deferred.

Maine and Massachusetts—Prohibition and Politics.

The explanation suggested by the first tidings from Maine is fully confirmed by the more precise information now received. It shows beyond dispute that whatever change has occurred in the popular vote has resulted, not from causes affecting the attitude of the State on questions of national concern, but solely from the local question of prohibition which the Republican Party unwisely incorporated into its platform. To justify their exultation, the Democratic journals are employing a flagrant misstatement of the case. "The Democratic gain thus far 10,644," is the inspiriting announcement with which the *Express* of last evening introduces the dispatches. But what did those dispatches really indicate? Actually a Democratic gain of 1,165 only—an utterly insignificant advance considering the force of the popular current against prohibition. True, the Republican vote in the 170 towns from which returns have been received exhibits a decline of 9,499, as compared with the returns of last year; but this large body simply held aloof from the election, giving indirect aid, indeed, to the Democrats, but at the same time evincing an entire absence of sympathy with the Democratic cause. While, then, the positive gain of the opposition is very small, the large actual loss of the Republican Party is clearly traceable to circumstances in no respect impairing its strength on the great issues before the country.

It is to be hoped, however, that the lesson taught by Maine will not be disregarded by the managers of the Republican Party in other States. A great danger has been revealed, and one which demonstrates the necessity of conducting the Fall campaign everywhere with exclusive reference to the position of Congress and the demands of its policy upon the united energy and patriotism of the people. The time is not remote, perhaps, when a multitude of topics, now of secondary importance, will necessitate new issues in the conduct of elections. Meanwhile, one duty overshadows all others, and Republicans cannot trifle with it without imperiling more than the success of local candidates. Until the contest now waged between Congress and the President be disposed of finally and satisfactorily—until the work of reconstructing the South on the basis laid down by Congress be perfected—every attempt to divide the party, or to vex it with the crotchets and prejudices of zealous but injudicious men, should be crushed as promptly as may be possible. Every vote lost by the Republicans, whether transferred to the Democracy or merely kept out of use, is an incentive to the President in his career of obstinacy and mischief, and an injury to the cause which the Republican Party has made its own.

The necessity of this course, we are glad to see, has been acknowledged by the Republican Convention of Massachusetts. The resolutions adopted at Worcester on Wednesday make no mention of prohibition as an issue, and the speakers, whether for or against the principle, were unanimous in declaring that the party, as such, is in no way identified with the temperance question, and is not willing to risk its success by departing from the strict line of national politics. The circumstance that in an assembly three-fourths of whose members were temperance men, a report was adopted affirming that the party "has never, as a party, made a test of opinion on State regulation respecting the sale of liquors," is evidence that the warning pronounced by Maine is not unheeded. We accept it as an acknowledgment of the prudence and propriety of moderation and forbearance as between different shades of opinion within the party lines; and as a declaration that party fealty implies adhesion to its settled principles and its formally adopted measures, rather than to the dogmas of individual members, however conspicuous.

Fernando in the Field.

The determination of the Board of Health to rid the City of the nuisance and injury occasioned by the slaughter-houses, has furnished Mr. FERNANDO WOOD a pretext for airing his pretensions to a renewal of civic distinction. On the invitation of butchers and drovers, he has delivered himself of the concentrated bitterness of we know not how many months, by way of earning the support of the sweet Democracy of the slums when the opportunity of refilling the Mayoralty shall recur. The occasion and the speech are worthy of the man. Resistance to a measure conceived in the interest of the public, and involving no real hardship or injustice to the butchers, affords the opportunity of a general assault upon the commissions by which the City has been in some degree redeemed from the effects of mob rule. The Board of Health, the Police Board, and the other agencies which the State Legislature has interposed to save the City from filth, anarchy and bankruptcy, receive the unqualified condemnation of the immaculate FERNANDO. He denounces as intolerable tyranny the means by which alone the City is at present protected against rum and rowdyism, and invokes the paving-stones to rise in judgment against the wise and energetic precautions of the Health Commission.

There is nothing in all this that can surprise or startle. It is the old story adapted to the passing accidents of the hour. But it comes opportunely in connection with the propositions before the State Convention relating to the future government of the City. Some delegates may perchance have forgotten who and what manner of man Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is. Others, in their devotion to republican theories, may have overlooked the peculiar influences by which this pure orator and immaculate statesman has heretofore been elevated to places of power and trust. This speech, and the occasion of it, will doubtless help to enlighten the Convention, and to recall its attention to the peril which threatens the health, the morals, the peace and the property of the metropolis if by any misfortune the administration of its affairs be consigned to the care of Mr. WOOD and his friends. Matters are far from being as they should be, with all the aid which the Legislature has afforded us. Heaven only knows what would become of us if these aids were withdrawn, and the whole City were once more placed at the mercy of the corrupt, ignorant and unscrupulous multitude by whose votes Mr. WOOD hopes yet again to be made Chief Magistrate.

The Whisky Frauds—The Callicott Case.

The announcement that a criminal warrant had been issued against Mr. CALLICOTT, the Collector of the notorious Third District of Brooklyn, for alleged participation in defrauding the Government, has created a great excitement in the community, which is rather on the increase than otherwise. The affidavits in the case have been published at length, and all who pay any attention to public matters have found in it a fruitful subject for discussion.

The charge on which the warrant is based, as our readers will understand, is that some 411 barrels of whisky were removed from a Government warehouse fraudulently, and that Mr. CALLICOTT was in some way an aider and abetter in the transaction, by which the Government was defrauded of taxes to the amount of about $40,000. We do not propose to detail the various circumstances which are relied upon to prove his guilt, nor to express any opinion whatever as to the merits of the case. Thus far only the affidavits on one side have appeared, and Mr. CALLICOTT's friends declare that his innocence will be made apparent. In advance of the legal investigation it is not the duty of a newspaper to express opinions or to argue the case.

But it is the duty of the Press to unite in demanding that an investigation should be had; that it shall be an open, impartial and thorough investigation, and that it be made before the Courts, and according to the laws of the land. This was, as it seems, the determination of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, who heard the allegations of both parties, and then directed District-Attorney TRACY to take the necessary steps to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused individual. That resolution was no sooner adopted by the Board than Mr. CALLICOTT, as appears by a letter from Commissioner HARLAND, published in yesterday's *Tribune*, went post haste to Washington, and made application to the Treasury Department not to help on such a judicial investigation, but to have the matter investigated by the Department at Washington, and direct the discontinuance of the legal proceedings. We must say that this action on Mr. CALLICOTT's part was not calculated to strengthen his plea of innocence before the public. They who have strong cases are rarely desirous of avoiding the ordeal of the ordinary tribunals.

The Department has, with great propriety, declined to take any step in the matter toward influencing the legal proceedings, but the Secretary calls for the papers, with the view of having the Collector suspended from office "unless it shall appear that his defence is full and complete." And he suggests that "much disrepute to the Revenue service will be avoided" if the District-Attorney will delay proceedings so as to "enable an order of suspension to be made, if such is to be made, before any criminal proceedings are instituted." This letter was written on the 10th inst., and possibly under the impression that the matter was not yet made public. But we think that the Secretary had not looked carefully at the situation of affairs when he allowed such a letter to be written. Let us see what would be the result in either case. If the Secretary should find that Mr. CALLICOT's defence is not "full and ample," the only result of his intervention will have been to delay a legal investigation, about which there is sure to be delay enough, however it may progress. Suppose he thinks that Mr. CALLICOT's defence is "full and ample," he has declined in this very letter to "in any manner influence the official action of the District-Attorney," and the resolution of the Revenue Board still stands, directing the District-Attorney to carry on the legal proceedings. Is the Department willing to place itself in the position of declining to suspend an officer while he is being proceeded against before the Courts for defrauding the Government? Or is it to do indirectly what it declines to do directly—procure the discontinuance of the legal proceedings? Is it to say to the Metropolitan Revenue Board and to the District-Attorney, "You have directed a judicial investigation of this case, but the Department, your superior, in advance of that investigation, declares to you and to the public that there is no ground for such an investigation at all?"

It seems to us that the Department has placed itself in an unfortunate dilemma by this letter. We insist that it should have taken the very opposite course. It ought to be sufficient ground for the suspension of any official that criminal proceedings have been begun against him for malversation in office. If the Department has no confidence in the Revenue Board, it might well enough perhaps investigate for itself; but the suspension should have preceded such an investigation, instead of following it. The contrary course is not one which tends to put down corruption and secure efficiency, but one which tends to give encouragement to knaves and dishearten honest men.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some answer may be found to the query why the Constitutional Convention does not get on faster, in the profusion of extraneous subjects brought before it. Here we find Mr. ARCHER introducing a resolution about the "corrupt combination" by the bidders for canal contracts last December. This resolution, after the proper preamble, proposes that "the Attorney-General be instructed to immediately commence legal proceedings to vacate such contracts for fraud," and to take proper proceedings in relation to such officials of the State as may be implicated therein. This is a good specimen of the kind of matter brought before the Convention for its action. The pursuing of delinquent officials and the rescinding of canal contracts is, of course, a matter with which a Convention assembled to revise the Constitution has no more to do than it has with the Salzburg Conference. The intent of the resolution was perfectly good, and its author was justly indignant at the frauds; but so might he be over the *Alabama* difficulties without, for that reason, bringing the subject up at Albany. It will be observed, too, that the resolution is neither a suggestion nor an expression of opinion, but an "instruction" to the Attorney-General. How much authority would be conveyed by this instruction or readers may determine. This, we repeat, is an example of the way in which all sorts of outside subjects are brought before the Convention. Resolutions from within and memorials from without on any topic which members or citizens fancy discussing consume the attention which should be given to the legitimate duties of the Convention. Again, business men resent the idea of spending all their time in session at Albany, and instead of attending it, give it a professional "call" once in two or three days, like a doctor visiting his patient.

It will be remembered that a few months since, when the ritualistic combat of the church militant was at its height in England, Parliament recommended and the Government appointed a Royal Commission for making a full and impartial inquiry into the differences of practice which had arisen from varying interpretations put upon the rubrics and regulations of the Church. The Commission have reported, and direct their attention especially to the question of certain lately introduced vestments. They say that while these vestments are regarded by some witnesses (examined in the course of the investigation) as symbolical of doctrine, and by others as being a payment of distinctive honor to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are regarded by none as essential, and they give grave offence to many. They therefore recommend that it is expedient to restrain all variations in respect to vesture from that which has long been the established usage of the Church. Now there is a worthy examplar. If the authority of the Episcopal Church in this country is to be enforced upon its ministers, let it restrain them from persistence in that which is not essential, but largely offensive. If independence is to be the order of the day, let clergymen suit the majority of their parishoners; but whatever is done, pray let it be done without such endless disputation about things which "none regard as essential."

How much entertainment the public generally may derive from reading the seven or eight columns of "Claims filed in the Department of State by American citizens, native or of foreign descent, as owners, mariners, freighters and insurers," of sundry vessels captured by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*, it would be hard to say. But we can imagine the well-earned satisfaction of the "gallant" SEMMES and his colleagues when they see this authentic and indubitably veracious chronicle of their daring deeds. How the warm blood will tingle through their veins as they remember the terrific combats which they waged with unarmed men and helpless passengers! What warlike joy will swell their souls as they recall the glorious strife which shook old ocean when they pocketed the chronometers and the cash of those valiant merchantmen, and sent the vessels, charred and blackened, to the bottom of the sea! What delight it will give them, in reading of those destroyed millions, to "fight their battles o'er again." We wish them happiness in the retrospect.

It is truly a sad thing to witness the wanton destruction of small and singing birds which is systematically carried on in the suburbs of the cities. Especially on Sundays is this slaughter prosecuted. The residents along the lines of the avenues leading into the country lying near and back of Greenwood, are outraged every Sunday by the appearance of troops of boys, a score of whom attend the lucky possessor of each old shot-gun. But the boys do not have it all to themselves by any means: there are also numbers of men, who for the most part do not speak the American language, assisting the boys to the full power and extent of their more destructive apparatus. There is something supremely ludicrous, too, in the sight of a pair of six-feet bewhiskered fellows, in these hot days, rigged out in full shooting-suits of the heaviest ribbed corduroy, each with an enormous game-bag, a huge powder-flask, and several pounds of shot slung about his neck, with heavy water-proof shooting boots that come to the top of the thigh, (when a lady with the thinnest kid slippers might walk the fields and feel no more dampness on the parched grass than on her own carpets,) sweating under the weight of an old-country double-barreled gun, and followed by three or four panting, weary dogs, and think that all this "note of dreadful preparation" is sounded only that poor cock robin may die. On the evening of Sunday last two doughty Dutchmen, all accoutred as above set down, entered a car with the writer, and rather ostentatiously exhibited the results of their long day's hunting. From the capacious game-bag, which would easily have carried a sheep, they drew a blue-bird, three chipping-birds, three of the common yellow-bird or American goldfinch, a couple of woodpeckers, and a single unfortunate robin; the only thing they had that at all resembled legitimate game was a brace of snipe which they had shot on the bay-shore at low tide. The head of a chicken, which accidentally protruded from the pocket of one of these mighty hunters, suggested that they had shot some birds they were not quite so willing to show. Indeed, these great sportsmen, more especially the boys, frequently make depredations thus on any denizens of the barnyard that may have strayed into the woods. Even the imported English sparrows, some of which were placed in Greenwood, but have nested outside the inclosure, are shot without mercy. The laws forbid this Sunday shooting, but the Police are powerless, not being permitted to leave the avenues and streets to find the lawbreakers, who are in the woods or fields, and having no authority to make an arrest unless they detect the culprits in the actual commission of the offence.

There was a very able and important report submitted to the Spiritualists' Convention at Cleveland by the Committee on "Spiritual Phenomena." The majority refused to have the document printed, but voted to have it lie on the table one year. We, therefore, give it place in the columns of the TIMES. It is an analysis and discussion of the various forms of (so-called) supra-natural manifestations which mediums are constantly bringing before the public, and which are considered under two general divisions, viz.: the physical and psychological—the former relating to all those manifestations which appeal to the senses for approval, the latter to those which employ the brain, as in the "trance," "semi-trance," and the more indefinite "influence" or "impression." Concerning physical manifestations, the Committee give the result of wide observation and inquiry extending over many years, by saying that while they have met with much that commends itself to reason, and demonstrates itself to be the manifestation of disembodied spirits, a far greater proportion of what has been represented as such has been proven to be the deceptive tricks of impostors, palmed off upon the community as genuine spirit-manifestations. As will be seen, this is elaborated very fully, and applied to the dark circle impostors, the DAVENPORTS, FAYS, EDDIES, FERRISES, CHURCH, Miss VAN WIE, and others who pretend to do physical impossibilities, claiming that Spirits do them; and the authors of those impositions are characterized as "vagabonds who profane the sacred name of mediumship." The psychological manifestations are also asserted and dealt with, and the opinion is reached that what at present passes for spirit communion among the people is a mixed, and for the most part unanalized mass, composed of the parts above imperfectly defined, rendering the identity of spirit presence very uncertain, and the attainment of truth by investigation almost impossible of access, until many of our best men and women turn from the whole subject bewildered and discouraged. The signers of the report are prominent Spiritualists, but while they proclaim their continued adhesion to the fundamental doctrines of the new faith, they do not hesitate to denounce its quackeries in a way that is quite novel and refreshing.

One of the most practical suggestions we have seen for the application of the coöperation principle is that made by the Central City *Register*, in Colorado. It calls upon men who own good gold mines to club together, doing their own work, and being at no great initial expense, except of subsistence, so that by coöperation they can accomplish what no single one of them would be able to do in the development of their property. There would, of course, have to be some specific arrangement of details, (such as, which of all the prospectively "rich mines" owned by the different miners should be selected for development, &c.,) but clear-headed fellows like these miners would be very likely to come to an equitable mode of settling any points of that kind, and the probabilities of energetic and economical exploitation in any mine so worked would be infinitely greater than if the property were sold to "Eastern capitalists" and "superintended" by some needy wit-grinder who, having failed in everything else, obtained his "position" by favor of parties in power in the purchasing "Company." Mining coöperation is a good thing, at least in the first necessary work of development.

Kladderadatsch, the great comic paper of Berlin, has among a series of illustrations of the Exposition a very funny thing to see. It is a picture of the earth, supposed to be taken from the sun during the Paris show. The earth appears as a round, white body. At one side, within the circumference, is seen an elliptical figure, divided into little sections, representing the Exposition building, from which flaunts a flag bearing the word *Complet*, denoting its packed, omnibus-like condition. Around this point appears a black mass, like a swarm of bees, gradually thinning out toward the edges, until the effect is really most comically produced of the whole earth's population buzzing together about Paris, while the rest of the world is left desolate, deserted and blank. It is very funny, and perhaps may be a fair picture of their hemisphere; but we fancy, if they should take another picture of this side of the world, we should be able to show a little more evenly distributed state of things.

A somewhat curious instance of either typographical error or reportorial misconstruction occurred not long since in the correspondence of the London *Chemical News* from the Paris Exhibition. The writer, in mentioning several cases of prepared seaweed exhibited by an English Company, is made to say: "No. 2, from Bardarrig, is at present sold for *bleaching*"—the fact being that it is used for *blacking*, a diametrically opposite process. And, by the way, it is mentioned, and may be regarded as a very interesting fact in the chain of organic chemistry, that (although the difficulty of separating the acid, basic and neutral products of the destructive distillation of seaweed, in a state of purity, has long delayed any publication of its results,) these products, as well as the charcoal from the same source, present little analogy with those of wood, peat or coal, and can be chemically classed only with those of bone. There is a wide debatable ground here which the physiologists, either of the vegetable or animal kingdom, have not yet been able to define.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

GENS. SHERIDAN, SICKLES AND HANCOCK.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs that he arrived at Leavenworth yesterday, and would relieve Gen. HANCOCK to-day. Gen. HANCOCK will report at Washington immediately, but may not proceed to New-Orleans before the 1st of October. Gen. SHERIDAN, at the request of Gen. GRANT, will also report at Headquarters of the Army here. Gen. SICKLES is also expected in this city next week.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Private letters from reliable sources in Charleston, received here, assert that Gen. CANBY has fully determined to pursue the line of policy marked out by Gen. SICKLES, and to enforce the system of orders, rules and regulations which he had established. It is a well-known fact that Gen. SICKLES had instituted for the people of his District a code of laws and regulations which they almost unanimously admitted were more just and beneficial in their operation than any that had been vouchsafed them by legislative authority for many years.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The personal friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN here assert that although he may have been requested by telegraph to return he has no idea of doing so. That, on the contrary, he has just determined to remain abroad another year, and has taken a house and made arrangements for the tuition of his children, accordingly.

PAYMENT OF SHORT DATE OBLIGATIONS.

The public does not seem to be fully aware of the extent to which the short date obligations of the Government have been paid or converted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Within the past sixty days calculations have lately appeared in connection with the subjects of paying off the short debt by fresh legal tenders, which place the seven-thirties at double the amount now outstanding. The fact is that yesterday the returns to the Treasury showed that there were but $393,000,000 of the several issues unconverted. Of these $7,000,000 are of the issue which matured in August last, the option for the conversion of which expires on the 15th. $136,000,000 are of the issue maturing in June, 1868, and the balance mature in July following. Thus it will be seen that, adding the $85,000,000 of compound interest notes yet outstanding, the entire short date indebtedness of the Government is less than $500,000,000, against $1,100,000,000 at the beginning of the present year. The Secretary of the Treasury considers the payment of this part of the debt as positively assured, and that the Treasury has passed the most critical period with reference to the management of the national debt. It more than half solves the question of resumption of specie payments by the Government, and renders a five per cent. loan in place of maturing five-twenties certain of success. If the President will only permit Secretary MCCULLOCH to remain in his present position the question of the finances will not long be a matter of uncertainty. The plan which he has put in operation will, if not opposed, work out a successful result by its own inherent force.

THE OATH OF LOYALTY.

Considerable indignation is being expressed here not only among persons not in Government service but among those in the departments, at the effrontery of Mr. BINCKLEY in presuming to lecture people upon the subject of loyalty and an observance of the Constitution, when he himself refused to take the oath of loyaly prescribed for Government employes in the early part of the war, when he was a clerk in the Land Office.

PERSONAL.

Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine; Internal Revenue Commissioner ROLLINS, Secretary STANTON and Congressman HOOPER have left for Boston in a revenue cutter for a salt water cruise to Halifax and back.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, is expected to return from Europe by the *City of New-York*, which is due at New-York on Sunday.

Secretary BROWNING, whose health has been feeble for a long time, left to-day for Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING, of New-York, is in the city.

Col. E. W. DENNIS, Judge-Advocate Second Military District, is also here on a brief leave of absence.

Mr. CALLICOTT is still here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Sept. 12.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The Navy Department has received a report from Capt. JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, commanding the Pensacola Navy-yard, dated the 6th inst., in which he fears, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever at that place, that a partial suspension of work in the Navy-yard will add to the distress, misery and suffering already existing in the villages outside the yard. Yet with the heads of departments and many clerks sick, and with no responsible person to oversee the employes, it would be decidedly a loss to the Government to go on with work. To meet the distress and suffering at Pensacola, the Mayor of that city has appealed to the neighboring cities for aid in physicians, nurses and money to which they have nobly responded, Mobile sending $1,000. A hospital has been established with the funds received. From the 8th to the 28th of August there have been 223 cases of fever, and 28 deaths. Since then there is no record. The citizens on the Naval Reserve, under a committee, are raising money by subscription to employ physicians, nurses, and obtain medicine and food for the destitute. Capt. ARMSTRONG has given them the use of a building in possession of the Government, formerly "Odd Fellows' Hall," for a hospital for treatment of the sick, and they hope to gain additional aid from the same source. As citizens of Pensacola they can obtain no aid from the Freedmen's Bureau, although many of the poor whites and freedmen are residing on the reserve. There have been twenty-one deaths outside and fifteen in the yard. Many cases now exist and new ones are appearing, and there are no physicians outside the yard to attend the sick, though it is hoped the committee will soon obtain them.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Government Printing-office is now engaged in printing many thousands of the President's Civil Supremacy Proclamation for distribution among all the officers and employes of the Government. The heads of the Departments have issued circulars enjoining an observance of its requirements.

SURVEY OF THE HUMBOLDT RIVER.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received the returns of the survey of the Humboldt River. Guide meridian from the fourth standard north, between ranges 35 and 36; east Mt. Diablo meridian, 118 miles to the vicinity of the Quins River Valley, in Humboldt County, Nevada. The meridian, in starting from the initial point on the fourth standard parallel, leaves the Silver Hill mining District and the fine bodies of pinon timber found there, about eight miles to the West. The line then enters the great Humboldt Salt deposit, and passes nearly through the centre of the same, crossing the Table Mountain District near the most promising mineral localities in the district. Thence it passes through Buena Vesta Valley lengthwise, leaving Unionville, Star City, Santa Clara and the mining districts in which they are situated, about twelve miles to the west, passing Dun Glen and its rich mining district about four miles to the east. Twenty-three miles north of the initial point large quantities of float copper ore were found, indicating a rich vein of that mineral; at thirty-five miles an alkali and salt plain, twelve miles wide, was entered, from which, it is reported, large quantities of salt may be produced. At eighty-six miles the meridian crosses the Humboldt River. The bottoms of that river are about three-fourths of a mile wide, producing an abundance of the finest grasses. In the mountain ranges to the south of

this river, on either side of the line, a number of fine ranchos are cultivated with success.

Crossing Humboldt River, the line leaves the fifty-sixth and central mining districts about ten miles to the west, thence to its termination, through a country destitute of water, yet abounding in greasewood and sage plains; low mountains are met with, for the most part covered with deep and drifting sand.

The formation along the meridian is varied, volcanic predominating. Large quantities of granite is found in the low mountains upon which the meridian terminates. Good pinon and juniper grows in large bodies on the Table Mountains. Other than this the vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the meridian consists of sage and greasewood, with here and there at long intervals fine patches of bunch grass. Willow grows in large patches along the Humboldt River.

THE BROOKLYN BANK FAILURE.

A number of the Directors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn have had an interview with the Comptroller of the Currency, in order to induce him to revoke his order appointing a receiver, and proposing to take such measures as would guarantee its solvency. The Comptroller did not accede to the wishes of the Directors, and the Receiver will continue to discharge his duties.

FAILURE OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

The First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., will probably suffer no loss by the failure of its President, as it is said he has turned over property sufficient to cover the amount of its liabilities.

DISBURSING OFFICERS' REPORTS.

A circular was issued this morning from the War Department stating that orders will be sent to recruiting and other disbursing officers to make weekly reports of the amount of public funds in their custody, and where such funds are deposited. The reports are to be made by mail, and not by telegraph. The use of the telegraph will be reduced, and orders sent by mail instead of dispatches by telegraph, as much as possible.

THE ANTIETAM DEDICATION.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps appear to take interest in the ceremonies to take place next week at Antietam. It is said there will be a general attendance on their part. The prospect is that several of the Cabinet officers will accompany the President on the same occasion.

ALASKA REVENUE DISTRICT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a letter from the Collector of Washington Territory, suggesting, for reasons stated, the economy of attaching Alaska, the recently-acquired Russian-American possessions, to the Collection District of Washington Territory.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Conscience fund of the Treasury received an addition of $10 to-day from some unknown party in New-York.

GEN. LEE NOT IN WASHINGTON.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says:

"The report published in the newspapers that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE passed through Washington a day or two since on his way North, is totally without foundation. The General left Virginia Springs on Friday last for Lexington."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Orders.—Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, late in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, has been detached and placed on waiting orders. Capt. T. H. Patterson has been detached from command of the *Brooklyn*, and waiting orders. Surgeon J. H. Clark has been detached from the *Mohongo*, and waiting orders. Paymaster George Plunkett has been detached from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to settle accounts. Lieut.-Commanders Fred. V. McNair and J. D. Marvin have been detached from duty on board the *Brooklyn*, and waiting orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Lander's Benefit.

It is ever pleasant to do a just thing, and in reminding the public that Mrs. LANDER appeals to it this evening for a recognition of her personal and professional efforts to entertain them, we but give formal indication of our sincere desire that she may meet the approbation she so heartily deserves. To-night is the last night in which Mrs. LANDER will appear at the French Theatre in her thoroughly admirable personation of *Queen Elizabeth*. Such of our readers as have fortunately seen her, we need but remind of the truly artistic merit of the performance—to the unfortunates who have omitted to avail themselves of the opportunities now gone, we simply say this is your last chance to witness the finest piece of acting with which the American stage has been adorned in many a year.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventy-second Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Comptroller in reply to a resolution of the Convention requesting a statement of all sums advanced or paid for canal purposes, or on canal debts, from other sources than canal revenues, from 1817 to the present time.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the order of the Convention, limiting debate in Committee of the Whole on Finance and Canals to twenty minutes, was so modified as to permit Messrs. CLINTON, LAPHAM, CHURCH and LUDDINGTON to speak one hour each.

Mr. ARCHER called up his resolution, offered yesterday, relative to canal contracts, and moved to amend it so as to say that, in the opinion of the Convention, the Attorney-General ought immediately to commence proceedings to vacate contracts for fraud, and to take such proceedings in relation to officials of the State, if any, implicated, as shall vindicate the honor of the State and protect its interests in the future.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. CALAHAN offered the following:

Whereas, To all appearances the labors of this Convention cannot be completed, with justice to the subjects under consideration, in time to submit the same for approval by the people at the ensuing November election,

Resolved, That this Convention will take a recess from the first day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, until the first day of May, 1868, at noon. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the use of the Assembly Chamber be and the same is hereby accorded to LORENZO SHERWOOD, on the afternoon of Tuesday next, for the purpose of delivering an address on the subject of establishing a National System of Freight Railways in accordance with the principles and plan embraced in the bills now pending before Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. A. F. ALLEN, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a minority report in relation to Taxes and Assessments, taxing foreign corporations, &c.

Mr. E. BROOKS inquired if the report was concurred in by any other members of the Committee. He asked this question because the recommendations of the report were calculated to seriously affect many important interests in the City of New-York.

Mr. CHURCH said the Finance Committee had given its consent to Mr. ALLEN to make this report as his minority report, and nothing more.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The consideration of the reports on Finances and Canals was resumed in Convention of the Whole.

Messrs. CLINTON, LAPHAM and HAMMOND advocated the report of the Canal Committee, and Messrs. LUDDINGTON, MAGEE and YOUNG opposed it.

The Convention took a recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The consideration of the Finance and Canal reports was resumed.

Mr. GRAVES said there were other works in the State to be proud of beside the canals. The railroads were also a great public benefit; and if the people were told that they must decide to blot out one or the other, there was no doubt as to what their decision would be. He would leave the question of the enlargement to the future necessities of the case, and if the opportunity offered he would move to amend as follows:

On or after the first day of January, 1867, the Legislature is authorized on the written certificate of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to submit to the people the question of the enlargement of the Erie Canal in such manner and at such time as in the judgment of the said Legislature, the public interests demand.

Mr. VERPLANCK claimed that the Erie Canal water capacity should not be improved five or ten years hence, but without delay. The West claims and is entitled to speedy and cheap transportation, and it can only be obtained by giving the canals capacity for boats of five hundred tons. The policy of the Finance Committee proposes to tax the West by tolls, not only for the debt for which the canal receipts are now pledged, which are less than $20,000,000, but by adding to that sum other items of the State debt, increasing the sum for which the canal receipts are pledged to over $60,000,000. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are each engaged in opening channels from the Mississippi to the States. New-York should be prepared for the great increase of trade to come through these avenues, added to the increased and increasing products of the West. He was not wedded to the plan proposed by the Canal Committee, but he was willing to adopt any better plan that could be suggested. He would consent to any plan by which the interest of the canals should be fostered and protected, but he protested against the policy which would place any amount except the sum for which the revenues are now pledged between the canal and its improvements. He referred to other outlets for the trade of the West, and warned the Convention against inciting the West to enter into these rival waters, and closed by explaining the effect of the amendments offered by him, that the sum of $18,007,289 68 would be saved, thus reducing the amount from $39,414,971 90 to $21,407,682 22.

Mr. CHURCH said the enlargement scheme proposed by the Canal Committee would cost the State $50,000,000. The last enlargement had cost over $50,000,000, and it had only been finished ten years. The new plan could not be carried out in less than fourteen years. During that period the canals would be in an unfinished condition; the structures would be torn to pieces, the banks unsettled, and the result would be we should have no canal at all. It was the duty of the Canal Committee to demonstrate the necessity for the enlargement, and the consequent increase of the public debt to the amount of $50,000,000. This had not been done. They had failed to furnish this evidence; they had even failed to show that it would cheapen transportation. It had been stated that the Western States were in a flame in view of the action of this Convention, but submit the question to the people of the West, whether they would indorse the debt and high-toll policy, or the policy of paying off the canal debt and taking off the toll, and they would decide overwhelmingly for the latter. He would make the canals a free commercial highway as soon as the debt could be paid, and in that way cheapen transportation. There was no doubt about such a plan. Its effect would be self-evident upon the commerce of the West. DEWITT CLINTON was always opposed to taxation for the purpose of internal improvements. He was for keeping up the credit of the State, and for relieving the people from taxation. No people in the world were taxed to a greater extent than the citizens of New-York, and it was our duty to reduce instead of doubling measures that would increase the burdens. The canals were never so deeply in debt as now, and the people now had an opportunity to adopt a plan that would soon remove that great incubus.

Mr. BEADLE could see something beside the dark side of the picture. The State of New-York was not likely to go into liquidation. Her resources were great, and in making up the amount of the indebtedness, we had not taken into consideration the value of these public works, which were the property of the State. He spoke in behalf of the Chemung Canal—a work that had revolutionized a large section of the State, and more business was pressing upon it now than ever before. This Convention had been acting as though nothing should be left for future Legislatures. He would leave something for them to do, and in that view would leave the question of the necessity for enlargement to be considered hereafter. He would pay off the canal debt, and postpone the payment of the bounty debt.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. VERPLANCK to strike from the article reported by the Finance Committee the sum of $18,007,289, being advances to the canal debt sinking fund and other canal purposes by taxation since 1846, and simple interest at five per cent., and it was adopted.

Mr. E. BROOKS then moved to amend the article reported by the Canal Committee as follows:

The canal State debt contracted prior to June 1, 1846, amounting on the 1st of July, 1867, to $3,257,900; the general fund debt amounting at the time last aforesaid to $5,642,622 22; the canal enlargement debt, amounting at the same time to $10,807,000, and the floating debt loan, contracted under the provision of chapter 271 of the laws of 1859, amounting at the same time, to wit, the 1st of July, 1867, to $1,700,000, shall be known as the canal debt, and the several sinking funds applicable to the payment of the said debts, amounting on the said 1st day of July, 1867, to $2,010,000, together with the contributions to be made thereto, and the income thereof, shall be known as the canal debt sinking fund.

Mr. LAPHAM accepted the amendment.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend so as to pledge the canal revenues for the payment of the canal debt.

Mr. LAPHAM accepted the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. E. BROOKS was adopted, 60 to 45.

Progress was then reported and the Convention adjourned.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Served on the Military Authorities in Tennessee—Military Rule in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Some weeks since W. A. MILLIKEN, of Lagrange, was arrested by Gen. NEIL, for assaulting an ex-Union soldier, on a charge of violating his parole. He was taken to Louisville and since then was sent back to be tried by Gen. NEIL. This morning Attorney-General WALLACE applied to Judge TRIGG, of the United States Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* on Lieut. W. H. HUGO, commanding the post of Lagrange, for the body of the prisoner, under the recent proclamation. The writ was granted and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal BINGHAM, who leaves this morning to execute the same.

Some time since the office of the *Eagle* newspaper at Camden, Ark., was destroyed by soldiers led on by Major PIERCE. Col. GILBERT, commanding the post, wrote a letter to Gen. ORD, in which he said:

"The censures of the Press directed against the servants of the people, may be endured, but Gens. ORD and NEIL's force, which were detailed to enable him to perform his duties, are not servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, and it is felt to be a great piece of impertinence for the newspapers in this State to comment upon Gen. NEIL under any circumstances whatever."

Gen. ORD in reply says:

"Your letter of the 15th ult., in which you attempt to justify the act of a party of soldiers, who, misled by an officer, forcibly entered a citizen's house and destroyed his property, is received. You will please explain why this act was not prevented by you, as Post-Commander, and if the requirements of the thirty-second article of war have been complied with. Your assertion that Gen. NEIL's forces are not the "servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters," is unjust to the people and to Gen. NEIL, and unfounded in law. The laws are for the benefit of the people. The assumption that a party of soldiers could, at their own option, forcibly destroy a citizen's property, and commit gross violations of the public peace, would not be tolerated under a Napoleon."

The Haytien War Steamer Pictou Disabled and Towed into Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The steamship *Granada*, from New-York, bound to Charleston, S. C., arrived here at a late hour last night, having in tow the Haytien war steamer *Pictou*, disabled in a gale off the Bermudas on the 1st inst. The *Granada* fell in with the *Pictou* at 5 P. M. of the 8th inst, 60 miles east by south from Cape Henry. The *Pictou* was firing guns and making signals of distress, having lost her rudder and disabled her boilers. The sea was running very high and all attempts to get a hawser to the disabled steamer failed that night, but the *Granada* remained by her, and in the morning, the weather having moderated, she was taken in tow after having parted one hawser. The Haytien steamer is from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-York for repairs. She was in the gale for two days. On the 1st inst. she spoke the steamship *Arizona*, from New-York for Aspinwall, all well. The *Pictou* has on board the Admiral of the Haytien navy, (a Frenchman) and a crew of one hundred and fifty men. She had no sickness on board and was permitted to anchor in the Roads. She will probably be towed to New-York. The *Granada* proceeded to Charleston this morning.

Pardon of a Murderer at Charleston—Another to be Executed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Gov. ORR has pardoned a freedman named SMART CHISHOLM, convicted of murdering his step-daughter, on condition that he leaves the State for five years.

In the case of JOHN JENKINS, a freedman, convicted of the murder of young BRANTFORD, during the riot in June, 1866, and who was three times respited by Gen. SICKLES, a notification has been served on the Sheriff by Gen. CANBY, stating that he has fully examined the case, and that there will be no further interference by the military.

The heavy rains which have just ceased have had a disastrous effect on the cotton in many districts. It is reported that the yield will be lessened from one-third to one-half.

Opening Day at Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 12.

The new academic year at Trinity College opened to-day. The new Freshman class numbers the same as last year, the two lower classes having together about sixty students. Among the Alumni present at the opening services was Rev. E. E. JOHNSON, Adjunct Professor-elect.

Rev. Dr. PYNCHON, Professor of Chemistry, sailed from Europe on the 4th inst., where he has been spending his vacation, and his arrival here is daily expected.

President Jackson does not return to this country until October. During his absence Prof. BROCKLESBY, Acting President, and Rev. S. J. ANDREWS will occupy the chair of mental and moral philosophy.

A Smuggled Coffin Seized by a Revenue Officer.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Mr. A. BIRD, Inspector of the Customs, on the arrival of the Grand Trunk express train from Canada this morning, seized a splendid metallic coffin inclosed in a wooden case, and marked W. Ray, which was attempted to be smuggled in as a dead body. There is no such person as W. Ray in this city.

Bold Bank Robbery at Milton, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A bold and daring robbery was perpetrated to-day at Milton, Lower Falls. Three men entered the Blue Hill National Bank just before noon, and desired Mr. BISTMAN, the Cashier—the only person in the bank at the time—to change a $10 bill. While Mr. BISTMAN was in the act of making change, he was knocked down and gagged by the ruffians, who then seized a parcel of greenbacks, amounting to $10,000, and a small trunk containing United States bonds and securities belonging to parties who had placed them in the bank for safe keeping. They then left the bank, locking the door after them, and made good their escape. The Police are on their track and will probably overhaul them soon.

Movements of Gens. Hancock and Sheridan—The Indian Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says that Gen. HANCOCK will start for Washington to-day, having been ordered to do so by Gen. GRANT.

Gen. SHERIDAN will also go to Washington in a day or so. He assumed command in this department to-day.

An Omaha dispatch says that the Indian Commissioner arrived there yesterday, and will start for Fort Laramie in a day or two.

Commissioner TAYLOR also arrived, and joined the party to confer with the Indians.

Over thirteen thousand acres of land were entered at the Land Office at Omaha on Tuesday.

Duel at Connersville, Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The *Evening Bulletin* publishes a special dispatch from Connersville, Ind., which is as follows:

"A duel took place in the 'Shades,' near this village this morning, between Hon. J. W. CARMICHAEL, formerly of the upper House of the Legislature in this State, and JAS. W. MAYO, a lawyer in Indianapolis. A pair of dueling pistols once used by Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, were the weapons used, were fired; the first round resulted in a flesh wound to CARMICHAEL. In the second round MAYO received the discharge in the region of the heart, and was taken from the garden by his friends and a surgeon. The affair originated from the fact that CARMICHAEL had accused MAYO with cheating at the gambling table."

Fatal Shooting Affair in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 12.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, JOSEPH A. CAMM, quite a young man, and recently a cotton broker in Boston, shot dead BENJAMIN W. ALDRICH, a sporting man, at a house near this city, where CAMM had been living with the wife of ALDRICH. CAMM went to the State Prison and gave himself up after shooting ALDRICH.

Accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 12.

The 9:30 train going north on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, ran off the track near Brattleboro. The Mail agent, named SPRINGER, and the Express messenger, named GOODWIN, were severely injured. No passengers were hurt. The cars were badly smashed up.

Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Hon. W. W. KETCHAM was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republican County Convention, to fill the unexpired term of CHARLES DENNISON, deceased. The Convention was addressed by Mr. KETCHAM and Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, on the political questions of the day.

Resignation of the Mayor of Salem.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Mayor ROBERTS, of Salem, has resigned, owing to a recent improvident recommendation of the majority of the Finance Committee, and the injudicious action of the Assessors in reference to taxes and their assessments.

Quick Sailing on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The schooner *Frank Peren* arrived here this morning from Chicago, making the quickest run ever made by a sailing vessel between Buffalo and Chicago. Time, three days, five hours and thirty minutes. Distance, 1,100 miles.

The Bridesburgh Boat Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The proposed boat race at Bridesburgh to-day did not take place. HAMILL's boat was discovered to be unlike MYERS', and so much so that HAMILL did not think he ought to take part in the race, and therefore paid forfeit.

Steamer George Cromwell.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Captain of the steamer *Concordia*, from Boston, reports passing the steamer *George Cromwell* near Alligator Keys, laying with her head to the wind, perfectly easy, apparently afloat, all right, and surrounded by wreckers.

Cricket Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The cricket match between the St. George and Germantown Clubs was concluded to-day. The score stands:

St. George—First inning, 118; second inning, 84.

Germantown—First inning, 89; second inning, 81.

Suicide of Man and Wife in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 12.

JACOB WOLL and his wife MAGDALENA WOLL committed suicide this morning at East Liberty, five miles from this city, by taking arsenic. Both have been residents of this city for thirty-two years.

Accident to Young Ladies at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A Fenian excursion returning from Put-In Bay on the steamer *Grant*, when starting from the island caught two young women, KATE GOLDING and MARY GLENN, in the coil of the stern line, taking off a leg from each.

Anniversary of Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The old defenders celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of North Point to-day with a parade, and then proceeded to Govanstown and had the annual dinner.

Saw Mill Burned.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The shingle and saw mill of CHANDLER, ALVORD & Co, in the East Cove, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The amount of loss and insurance unknown.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 12.

The buildings from No. 166 to 176 inclusive, on North Wells-street, owned by WALTER L. NEWBERRY, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000. The buildings were occupied by retail dealers, whose loss will not exceed $5,000.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A fire broke out this morning on Third-street, between Green and Jefferson streets, and damaged property to the amount of $8,000; partially insured.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolutions Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

The following is the platform reported and adopted at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention on Wednesday:

Resolved, That we regard the speedy restoration, upon the principle of equal rights, of civil Governments, wherever they were overthrown by the rebellion, as of the highest importance to the nation, and we approve the measures adopted by Congress at its recent session to secure that desirable consummation.

Resolved, That the conduct of President ANDREW JOHNSON—his fellowship with the foes of the country who are plotting in peace for the success of their conspiracy which failed in war—his usurpations of unlawful powers as well as his flagrant abuse of powers confided to him—his persistent determination to evade and defy the laws and defeat the will of the people as declared in them—his removal of faithful Cabinet and military officers for no other reason than that they stood in the way of his hostile purposes—his deliberate and successful endeavors to continue and aggravate disorder and insecurity of person and property in Southern communities, resulting at times in the massacres of innocent citizens—all made more conspicuous and painful by his perverse character and his disregard of the proprieties of his high station—all render his continuance in office the constant cause of the gravest anxiety, and make it imperative to employ every constitutional mode of curbing and resisting him, and, if necessary, to deprive him of all power to harm. We, therefore, in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, while declaring our approval of the past measures of Congress to arrest the career and defeat the plans of this dangerous and desperate man, pledge also to that body in the future the fullest support in such constitutional measures as, in its wisdom, it may find it necessary to resort to in furtherance of the same end—even to the exercise of its extraordinary power to remove from office this destroyer of the public peace and this enemy of the Government itself.

Resolved, That time and continued peace ought never to diminish our gratitude to the brave and true men by whose courage and toils, on land and sea, the rebellion was suppressed, and the country saved. It is and will ever be our sacred duty to care for the disabled survivors and the families of the dead.

Resolved, That we thank our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their resistance to the usurpations of the President, and for their earnest endeavors to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty in the territory which was deprived of civil government by the rebellion.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to the military commanders, who have done all in their power within their commands to restore order, initiate civil Governments, and secure protection to citizens of every race and party.

Resolved, That it is appropriate at this time to accord our tribute of grateful praise to the enfranchised masses of the South whose fidelity to the country and whose just appreciation of their new duties as citizens, confirm in peace that title to the good name which their patience and valor won for them in war. Their loyal votes, having already secured good government in the District of Columbia and in the State of Tennessee, give promise that through their aid the triumph of republican principles in this country is secure.

Resolved, That we approve the administration of Gov. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK as watchful of the public interests and faithful to the principles of justice and liberty, and with all confidence we recommend him and the other nominees of this Convention to the support of the electors of the Commonwealth.

These were all adopted without objection. That arraigning the President for his conduct, and offering to stand by Congress, if it thinks it wise and constitutional to impeach him, was especially applauded. The Committee made special report as follows on the subject of the "P. L. L." resolution of Mr. ALLEN:

That, as the Republican Party has never, as a party, made a test of opinion on State legislation as to the sale of liquors, it is not expedient to pass any resolution on that subject in this Convention.

The Convention and the Judiciary—Letter from Judge Edmonds.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

I have now been a lawyer forty-eight years, seventeen of which I have spent in judicial positions, as Recorder of a city, as member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, as Circuit Judge, as Justice of the Supreme Court, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and I very naturally take a deep interest in the reorganization of our judicial system. I have thought that, perhaps, my experience and my reflections might be of service to some one, and so I sit down to write to you on the subject of the report of the Committee of the State Convention on the Judiciary, leaving it entirely to you to publish it or not, and with or without my name as you please. Our existing system was the product of a Committee in Convention of 1846 of some of the ablest men in the State. Yet twenty years' experience of its working has produced an almost, if not quite universal opinion that it has radical defects. Let us see what these defects are, in order to find out whether an adequate remedy is proposed.

1. *The Election of Judges.*—Many suppose that in this is to be found one of the defects. I do not think so, and our experience of twenty years has shown that as good Judges have been chosen by the people as were ever appointed by the Executive, and if the choice could be submitted to the electors unconnected with any other question, I think there can be little doubt of a satisfactory result. That was tried at the first election of Judges, and certainly I may say, without any one's supposing I am speaking of myself, great wisdom was shown in the election. But almost all the towns in the State were opposed to a separate election, because it subjected them to the expense of two elections instead of one, and so the plan was abandoned. The consequence has been the mingling of the judiciary with the party politics of the day.

So far as that gave the Judgeship to the dominant party, it was nothing more than would have happened, if it had come from an Executive appointment. The mischief was that the Judgeship was, in a great measure, lost sight of in the excitement of party contests on mere political topics, and we have all of us seen at the polls more interest displayed in the election of an Assistant Alderman or member of Assembly for one year, than in that of a Judge of our Court of last resort for eight years.

Another evil of the system connected with, though not necessarily flowing from the elective plan, was the smallness of the districts in which a Supreme Court or County Judge is chosen. It is only necessary for the candidate to have a local limited reputation, and not extensive throughout the whole State, and the incumbent as well as the candidate has been always affected as much if not more, by local than State questions; and this was made worse by the requirement that the Judge should be a resident of the district in which he was chosen, whether his jurisdiction and his power extended over the whole State, fully as much as his own district, or not.

2. *The Duration of the Term of Office.*—This is the great evil of the present system. It might very well be that short terms would not be so injurious under the appointment plan. Under our former Constitution, the Judges of our County Courts, Recorders of cities and Surrogates were appointed for short terms, and I never heard of any evil flowing from it in those cases. But we have all seen the mischief under the elective plan. A Judge is elected for eight years, say. Yet every two years he beholds one of his associates going through the ordeal of a popular election, and is thus reminded of his impending fate. He has angered many a man by deciding a case against him, and he knows how much more active is anger than gratitude. He has had to condemn many an act, and he has had abundant reason to know

"That no man ever felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

And during the last year or two of his term he cannot by any line of conduct, however daring or cautious, avoid the imputation that his decisions are affected by his hope of a reëlection, or escape the consciousness himself that such imputations are cast. This is painful enough to a sensitive mind, God knows; but the evil is that it impairs the confidence of the public in the officer and of the officer in himself. I experienced this keenly during the last year of my term in the Supreme Court, and I would not again endure the distress I suffered from this cause for two such offices. Men of an opposite political party from myself would not have their causes tried before me. Men of my own side, influential in politics, would press their cases on me, and on all hands I was made to feel that people did think that my judicial action could be influenced by the hope of a reëlection.

The effect of such a state of things is more serious than would at first blush appear. Our Judiciary is our sheet anchor, and who knows what would be the consequence of the people's losing confidence in it? The independence of our Judiciary is an idea which we inherited, and has ever been cherished by us as an undoubted and invaluable truth, and that independence is to be of the clamor of the populace as well as of the power of the Government. What preservation of that independence can we hope for, in a system of popular election for short terms and in limited districts?

Let me mention an instance or two to show how this may work. I know a Judge who had spent more than twenty-five years on the Bench, and was one of the soundest jurists and most honest men of his time. He was defeated of a reëlection by two lawyers, who had taken offence at his action in a case of theirs. By a liberal expenditure of money they were able to change somewhere about a hundred votes, and thus defeat him. But that was not all. They so boasted of their performance as to bring home to the other Judges the lesson it was intended to teach. Could this have happened if the election had been by the State, instead of a single county, or if this eminent jurist had been originally elected for the term now proposed?

The Recorder of New-York is the chief Judge of the Criminal Court of that City. The tenure of his office is three years, and yet since 1846 there has been only one instance of the reëlection of the incumbent. What is this but an admonition direct from the felons' haunts that they will exercise the power our present system gives them of punishing him whose duty to the public demanded that he should punish them? See, then, what we do with this the most important judicial office in the State. We subject it to an election by a suffrage in which the rogue has equal power with the honest man; we confine that suffrage to a locality whose tendency is like that of all large cities; we compel it to appeal to that suffrage every three years and in that locality, carefully excluding from it all the honest men of the state living in other localities; and when it makes its appeal we so mingle it up with other offices and other questions that it may be lost sight of except by those whose interest or revenge forbids their forgetting it.

What is all this, but placing this office, so all-important as it is to the whole people, directly within the power of the rogues? And this arises from our present system of election, in small districts, for a short term, and mingling it up with party politics. The same remarks apply in a great measure to the Police Justices and Justices of the Peace in the City and other parts of the State. In all this it is not the mode of selecting the Judges that is the evil, but it is the concomitants of the selection—in other words, it is not the election of Judges, but the shortness of their term, that is the trouble. Granted that the people are as capable of making a good selection as their Governor would, it would seem to me that the incumbent who holds for a long term can be just as independent when elected as when appointed.

I am persuaded, then, that the plan of the Committee to elect the Judges at the special election, and then for a long term, with ineligibility to a reëlection, will restore the independence of the Judiciary—a result of infinite importance, and maintain the public confidence in it, which is almost momentous. And so, too, I am persuaded that if we must have short terms, so that there must be frequent "reshuffling of the pack in order that every fellow may have a fair chance," then electing them will not do, if we wish to preserve even a wreck of that independence.

There is one aspect of this topic which I do not remember to have seen noticed, and perhaps I have noticed it because my memory carries me back to the days to which I will refer. Under our first Constitution and up to 1823, the veto power was vested in a Council of Revision, consisting of the Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court. During the war of 1812, with Great Britain, party politics ran very high with us, and it was imputed to the Federal members of the Council, that they, from party motives, vetoed several acts passed by the Legislature to provide for the defence of the State against the common enemy. STREET's History of the Council of Revision shows several such vetoes, but does not show the imputed motive. But I remember very well how much was said while I was in college and a student at law about "political Judges," and how much that subject was discussed in the Convention which formed our second Constitution—some, if I remember aright, going so far as to say that to get rid of such a system was the principal object of having the Convention at all. Anyhow, that evil was remedied by that Constitution, and so universal and strong was public sentiment on that subject, that from that time until the Constitution of 1846 no Judge dare take any part whatever in politics, and for one of them to preside at a political meeting would have called down upon him a storm of public indignation.

But under the present Constitution, within the last six or seven years, we have seen in the City of New York almost every Judge, then in office, heralded in the newspapers as President or Vice-President of a political meeting! Not from their own choice, in all cases, I will venture to say, but from compulsion. If the party leaders demanded it, what power was there to sustain the Judges in a refusal to comply? The occasion was, it is true, one of deep interest, but the example was set, and what is there to cause us to hope that it will never be followed? And how vain are the precautions of our present Constitution that the Judges shall hold no other office, that votes cast for them for any other office shall be void, that they shall have no power of appointment to office, and that their salaries shall not be altered! The object of these precautions was to prevent the existence of "political judges;" yet side by side with these precautions, and in the same instrument, is an element whose tendency is to nullify them. Has it not already begun its work? and who can say that it would not ultimately finish it? The remedy for this evil, which is now proposed in the Convention, would be complete, whether the Judges be elected or appointed. That remedy consists in a long term and in special elections. In that manner the judiciary will be as much withdrawn from party politics as is possible, and the Judges have that independence without which their efficiency will be crippled, and public confidence in them be impaired. So thoroughly was this idea of the independence of the judiciary engrafted in my mind from my early days, that nothing in the Constitution of 1846, and its adoption by the people, struck me with so much surprise as the nonchalent and indifferent manner with which so cardinal a principle was abandoned. And though as yet no great evil has flowed from such abandonment, but only a foreshadowing of what might be, it is gratifying to see so strong a feeling in favor of its restoration.

J. W. EDMONDS.

CHEONDEROGA, on Lake George, Sept. 5.

A Democratic Organ on President Johnson.

From the World, of yesterday.

Mr. JOHNSON has never been, nor ever sought to be considered, a Democratic President. We happen to agree with him on a point on which he differs from his party; but that must not be taken as an indorsement of his maladroit, unstatesmanlike, unpopular administration. "Mr. JOHNSON not being a Democrat, *we are unwilling that, with his great weight of unpopularity, he should be classed as such.* The contention between him and Congress is a fight within the Republican Party. * * * * In the recent talk about Cabinet changes, the Republicans have been willing to favor the impression that Mr. JOHNSON intends to form a Democratic administration. Even if he were willing, and representative Democrats would consent, *such an arrangement would be every way undesirable. Its only effect would be to render the Democratic Party responsible for blunders and mismanagement, perpetrated against its judgment and in contempt of its wishes.* We should gain a few paltry offices without influence, and go into the Presidential election vulnerable by all the weapons which the Republicans hurl at Mr. JOHNSON. As he gave us no aid when he might have aided us, why should we now, when he has no longer anything valuable to give, imperil our own cause by assuming the burden of his unpopularity? As things stand, the Republican invectives against Mr. JOHNSON impeach their ability to choose a good President. A man might as wisely think to improve his social standing by living with somebody's repudiated wife, as for the Democratic Party to expect any advantage from adopting, in the last days of his unsuccessful administration, a fettered President elected by their enemies and popular with nobody.

Registration in the South to be Opened—The Stay Law in the Carolinas—Maryland Constitution.

Dispatches to the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

Since the publication of the Amnesty Proclamation, much interest is felt as to the probable action of President JOHNSON touching the question of registration in the Southern States. It will be remembered that Congress, appreciating the fact that a necessity for extending the time for registration might arise, provided in the seventh section of the Supplementary Bill as follows: "That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867." The act also provides that the election shall be held thirty days after the closing of the registration. In view of the fact that elections have been ordered to be held in Louisiana on the 28th inst., and Alabama on the 1st of October, I have good reason to believe that an order will be issued from headquarters in a few days, directing the registration to be reopened in those two States, and the time extended to the 1st of October, as indicated in the act of Congress. The same order may also direct that the election in all the Southern States be held on the same day, Wednesday, Oct. 30, in order to prevent an improper influence of one State upon another, the rule adopted by Congress in Presidential elections.

I telegraphed you that the President did not object to order No. 10 as long as there was no resistance to the process of the United States Courts. The declaration, I have reason to believe, was too broad. Order No. 10 establishes a "Stay Law" within the States of North and South Carolina, and the President, I understand, thinks if the people of these States wanted a "Stay Law" their State Legislatures were the proper tribunals to pass upon the subject, as it was one in no way involved in the question of reconstruction.

Ex-Gov. PRATT, of Maryland, had a long interview with the President this evening, touching political affairs of this State. He says the new Constitution will be ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people, and that it will be put in force and maintained in spite of Congressional action to suspend it, if there be no interference by the Federal army. Mr. JOHNSON assured him that he could conceive of no good grounds for suspecting that the Federal arms would be used against one of the States unless it should become necessary to quell an insurrection, which he did not anticipate.

Political Situation in Georgia—Robert Toombs—The Crops.

Correspondence of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.

APPLING, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Sept. 5, 1867.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this County, Judge GIBSON presiding, has been in session here since Monday last. A large amount of business has been disposed of, and the Court will probably adjourn this evening. Among the members of the Bar present, I notice Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, who is looking remarkably strong and vigorous. He is, I believe, devoting himself to the practice of his profession, and seems to be thoroughly immersed in the business of the courts. He speaks freely with his friends upon the condition of the country, and does not hesitate to avow his opposition to the Military Bills and the plan of reconstruction which they require. The approaching elections, under the provisions of the Military Bills, have been freely discussed in private circles during the week, and I have been very much pleased to note the very great unanimity of sentiment which prevails among the people. As far as the white people are concerned, the vote will be nearly or quite unanimous against a Convention. To what extent they will be able to control the black vote is still very uncertain. I find a considerable number who believe that the negroes will generally vote with the whites, while many others think that only a very few can be relied on when the time for voting comes on. Off from the line of the railroad, and that portion of the county nearest to Augusta, it is very probable that some of the negroes will vote with the whites; but in the localities where the emissaries of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Loyal Leaguers have free access, I hardly think that any considerable number will go with the whites.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill for libel against WILL D. BARD, who, I learn, is the Internal Revenue Collector or Assessor of this district. I learn that the libelous matter charged against him is found in an order or circular which it is alleged he issued and published in relation to the collection of a part of the Internal Revenue taxes of this county by V. M. BARNES, Esq., and in which the latter gentleman is very severely handled. From what I could learn of the public feeling here in relation to this matter it is that of either entire indifference, or a slight feeling in favor of BARD. BARNES' open and avowed sympathy with the Republican Party has deprived him, to a considerable extent, of the sympathy of his old friends and fellow-countrymen, and as this is a fight really between him and BARD, the people generally don't care a straw which side whips.

The crops in this county are represented to be better than they have been for a number of years. The corn crop is particularly heavy and abundant. Very full crops were planted, and as it is already fully matured there is no fear but that an ample supply for home consumption will be realized. The cotton on the old worn red hills around this place, and indeed throughout the county, looks as well as I ever saw it in the rich bottom lands of Southwestern Georgia. The heavy rains which are reported to have seriously injured the crops in other section have had but little effect upon the stiff old hills of this section. The plant is large and heavily fruited. But little shedding of the forms has occurred here, and every one who has cultivated his land with ordinary skill and diligence will make as much as the free negroes will pick out.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gen. SAMUEL F. CARY has been nominated for Congress by the Trades' Assembly of Cincinnati. He has accepted, and says he is in favor of abolishing the National Banks; of paying the bonds with greenbacks, except where the law or the bonds themselves provide for payment in coin; and of the adoption of the eight-hour rule in the national dockyards and workshops. He is opposed to granting the public domain to corporations and speculators, under any pretext whatever, saying it should be appropriated to actual settlers, who may desire to build an altar and a home under the protection and fostering care of our free Government.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* denies the statement that the Negro Suffrage Amendment will be defeated by from 40,000 to 50,000 in Ohio. It adds:

"We do not hear of any considerable number of Republicans who object to the Amendment. The case would be stronger if the Amendment was simply to abolish distinctions of color in presenting the qualifications of suffrage, but with the law of Congress preventing injustice to men who were good soldiers to the end of the war, though technically deserters, it will do, and will go through."

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that the Republican losses in that State seem to have been entirely made in the largest places where the floating vote is extensive and unreliable. The country towns generally did better than they have been accustomed to. The Republicans gain in many country towns, even from the vote of last year. Franklin and Oxford Counties do nobly.

Gov. BAKER, of Illinois, has issued writs for special elections in counties where vacancies exist in the offices of Senator or Representative to the State Legislature. This is thought to indicate a special session of the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee has issued another address to the people, accusing the Radicals of attempting to evade the practical issues of the canvass, and to delude the voters into the support of their candidates. The address declares that Radical mismanagement, a negro policy and Radical extravagance weigh down our energies and fetter our resources.

The Bangor *Whig* says that Republicans abroad may rest assured that "Maine is as strong as ever in the faith, and would to-morrow throw 20,000 majority against Johnsonism and "Democracy."" The *Whig* ascribes the result to "dissatisfaction at the new liquor and constabulary laws."

Intimations of another proclamation, supplemental to that issued on the 3d inst., are given out from official quarters. It will relate, it is said, to the policy of the Administration in the enforcement of the laws.

Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, in a private letter to a friend in New-York, says that he will do all in his power to insure the vote for both women and colored men.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A firm in Delaware, who put up fruit in cans for the market, in a recent letter, says: "We never before saw so many peaches as this year. We are putting up 250 baskets a day, and although we receive them in a few hours after picking, we lose a great many by their rotting. We shipped to New-York a thousand baskets last week, and they brought us but fourteen cents a basket of three pecks; they cost us fifty cents; and yet the weather has been mild, and the only reason we can attribute their rapid decay to is in the unusual moisture of the atmosphere."

Several members of the Anti-Lynch Party of Marion County, Ky., had a conference with DILLINGHAM, GRAZEBROOK, RAWLINGS, and other regulators, in Casey County on Sunday, 8th inst. Each party made propositions for peace, which were respectfully declined.

Gen. COOPER received a report on the 9th inst. from White county, Tenn., which says: "The Sons of Liberty *alias* K. G. C., are organizing all through this region. The loyal people, whites and blacks, are very anxious to have the militia sent back. The apprehension of danger sobers every face."

Gen. CARLIN, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, states that there have been more outrages upon freedmen in that State during the past month, than there were during the six months preceeding the election.

Registration reports in Florida to Sept. 1, give the following result: White, 4,732; colored, 9,398. Total registered—15,678. Registration was then complete in only three counties, Baker, Bradford and Nassau.

In Florida as in Georgia and Alabama the number of voters registered surpasses the highest estimates made two months since.

There is undoubtedly much in nature that is not understood by man, but this is clearly owing to his not having traveled far enough on the free and open road of knowledge that lies before him. Hence it is quite common to regard the disease known as consumption as among the incurable afflictions. But this is clearly fallacious; pulmonary complaints can be reached, and the disordered functions restored. A skillful medical practitioner in our City, Dr. VON EISENBERG, of No. 251 Fifth-avenue, has by years of extensive and successful practice, completely exploded the old ideas on this subject. The afflicted should loose no time in consulting him.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Wehaveit

is the name of a preparation that positively makes the hair grow.

WEHAVEIT
positively removes Dandruff.
WEHAVEIT
Positively restores the Hair to its natural color.
WEHAVEIT
IS NOT A DYE.
WEHAVEIT.
Its application is a real pleasure.
WEHAVEIT
Is delightfully perfumed.
WEHAVEIT
Is cooling and beneficial to the head.
WEHAVEIT.

This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only article ever known to stimulate a healthy condition of the scalp, and to actually produce a new growth of hair. The proprietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and finds that they close up the pores of the scalp, and thus prevent rather than promote the growth of the hair.

WEHAVEIT
is offered with the greatest confidence.
WEHAVEIT
is prepared only by
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by express to any address.—[*Advertisement.*

Ihaveit

IHAVEIT
IHAVEIT
Is the name of a delightful preparation for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the
TEETH.
IHAVEIT
Imparts an exquisite fragrance to the breath.
IHAVEIT
Is a powder and wash combined; all that is necessary is to shake the bottle.
IHAVEIT
Is a preparation that has been long sought. It is not an alcoholic preparation, nor does it contain a single ingredient that is not beneficial to the Teeth and Gums.
IHAVEIT.
Prepared only by
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.
Price 50 cents per bottle.—[*Advertisement.*

Medical Electricity.

DR. CHAMBERLIN, the well-known Medical Electrician, has resumed business at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can receive speedy relief through his electrical agencies.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. [GORHAM MFG CO] Stamped on back of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above
Ware at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

"How Can Ye Bloom so Fresh and Fair?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks, take PLANTATION BITTERS, which have the power of fortifying the system against disease, and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued lassitude and depression of spirits? Take S. T. — 1860 — X., and bloom and beauty will return. The BITTERS have become a household friend.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Now Ready, largest and best assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.
BROKAW BROTHERS.
Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., extends through to No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

We Would Call Attention to the Handsome household furniture to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. on FRIDAY, Sept. 13, (to-day,) at the private residence No. 34 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The elegant new Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Fall Style of Gents', Youths' and Boys' hats in variety ready at popular prices.
BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

Card.
Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND LINENS,
now opening at No. 686 Broadway. Certain materials in choice shades of color from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

BIRTHS.

POWERS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, Mrs. JOSEPH D. POWERS of a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

MARRIED.

FLORANCE—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. LUCIEN G. FLORANCE to Miss EMILY H. ISAACS, all of this City.

JOHNSON—HORN.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. H. B. Metcalf, by Rev. Dr. Godard, CHARLES JOHNSON to MARY HORN, all of Staten Island.

KITCHELL—SQUIER.—At Livingston, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, GEORGE R. KITCHELL to SARAH C., daughter of Mr. John Squier, of the former place.

REED—MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. W. W. Newell, Dr. E. REED, of Spencertown, N. Y., to ALMIRA MEAD, of Golden's Bridge, N. Y.

SHAW—GREEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Dr. Foster, JOHN J. SHAW to Miss EVA GREEN, both of this City. No cards.

WILLETS—TABER.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Roslyn, L. I., WILLIAM H. WILLETS to MATTIE E. TABER.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—At his residence at Annandale, on the Hudson, EDWIN BARTLETT, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral from the Chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, on Friday, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Barrytown Station on arrival of trains from New-York.

CROCHERON.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, JOHN J., son of the late Richard C. Crocheron of this City.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 28 West 47th-st., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Mobile and New-Orleans papers please copy.

DUYCKINCK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JOHN H. DUYCKINCK, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 275 West 22d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

EARLE.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, ROBERT EARLE, formerly of New-York, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Friday, Sept. 13, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:15 A. M.

GOPSILL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, ALFRED AUGUSTUS LUTKINS, youngest child of James and Rachel A. Gopsill, aged 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 212 South 4th-st., near Grove-st., Jersey City, on Friday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWKINS.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, MARY L. HAWKINS, eldest daughter of Richard Hawkins, deceased, of Jersey City, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Friday) morning, Sept. 13, at 11 o'clock, from the St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

HASTIE.—At Pendleton, S. C., on Sunday, Sept. 8, ADELAIDE FRANKLIN, daughter of William S. and the late Caroline F. Hastie, of Charleston, S. C., aged 21 years.

MELVILLE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, MALCOLM MELVILLE, son of Herman Melville, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 104 East 26th-st., near 4th-av., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, ABBY C. NELSON, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lowell Holbrook, No. 32 Remsen-st., on Friday, at 3 P. M.

NEUMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, Capt. SAMUEL NEUMAN, aged 96 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his daughter, Mrs. Shirley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. Friday, 13th inst.

SPARKS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Sept. 12, THOS. J., youngest son of the late Daniel and Amorett Sparks.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Gethsemane Baptist Church, Willoughby-av., near Broadway, one block from Myrtle-av. Broadway cars from Williamsburgh, and Myrtle-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, pass within one block of the Church. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

TAYLOR.—At West Park, on the Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 9, Rev. THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York.

The clergy, the members of the congregation, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 187.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 52 East River, aged about forty-five years, curly black hair, little gray, full face, five feet seven inches high. Dressed as follows: Dark coat, dark vest, gray pants, gray undershirt and drawers, white shirt, black neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: Two large stones in the pocket of his pants and a comb. Body been in the water about three weeks. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 188.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Blackwell's Island, aged about forty-five years, stout built, red hair, full face. Dressed as follows: White duck pants and shoes, socks or stockings. Body at the Dead House, Blackwell's Island.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer ALLEMANNIA, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O, and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 266 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 34 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE
Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.
LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

BRENTANO BEGS AGAIN TO SAY, That ALL the NEW BOOKS publish'd may Be bought or order'd, any day, At SEVEN-HUNDRED-EIGHT BROADWAY.
**No charge is made for sending down Or up—TO ANY PART OF TOWN.

"WORKS ON MAN."—FOR NEW ILLUStrated catalogue of best books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Short-hand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology, and Ethnology send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	111⅞	112	Gold.....	145¾	145⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	112	112¼	Aug. 7-30.....	107⅛	107⅜
6-20 Regist'd '62.	109⅝	109¾	June, 7-30.....	107⅛	107⅜
6-20 Coupon, '62	115	115¼	July, 7-30.....	107⅛	107⅜
6-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅞	110	Oct., comp'ds '64	119⅛	119⅜
6-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅛	111¼	Dec., comp'ds, '64	118⅛	118⅜
6-30 C. '65 Jan.& July	108¼	108⅝	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅛	117⅜
6-30 C., '67.....	108¼	108⅝	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20-40 Reg.....	99¾	99⅞	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅛	115⅜
5-20-40 Coupon.....	99¾	99⅞	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115⅛	115⅜

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad Stock and Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, SEPT. 11, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 55 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are first Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee readjusted 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.
THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law, and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.
In testimony whereof I have by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written. W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
Dated JULY 25, 1867.
This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order, E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the issue of new Certificates of their Stock, in place of Certificates Nos. 17,799 and 17,800, each for 20 shares, in the name of George W. Barney, which were lost on the mail between Newport, R. I., and New-York City, on or about the 13th of July ult.
Any party to whom same may be presented for negotiation or sale is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who alone are authorized to transfer it.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.
By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 37, 38.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks Bought and sold on commission by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage; second mortgage, property of first-class location in this City, and worth about double the amount of the whole incumbrance; the deficient amount will be made up. Apply to HOWARD MORGAN & SON, 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.
Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-st. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.
No. 345; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x118½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO RENT—ON WEST-SIDE-AV., BETWEEN Lexington and Oxford avs., in South Bergen, N. J., convenient to the horse cars and within two minutes' walk of the depot (as boasted of the Newark and New-York Railroad, bringing the property within ten minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., New-York City,) four and five-class French-roof three-story and cellar houses; modern improvements; large lots; shade and fruit. Rent, $650; leases for more than one year if required.
Also, one house in Pine-st., Lafayette; rent $700.
Inquire of SLIGHT & LEWIS,
Law Office, No. 134 Hudson-st.,
Or corner of York-st. & Jersey City.

A HANDSOME 9-FURNISHED COTTAGE—Twelve rooms, modern improvements, to let, at Mamaroneck, one hour from the City via New-Haven Railroad. The house is completely furnished, handsomely located, good stable, carriage-house, everything complete; use of horses, carriages, poultry, cow, &c. Rent $100 per month; worth $250.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN the 9th ward, pleasantly situated for a private family. The same will be prepared to rent for $220 per month, to May 1, 1868; the house has all the modern improvements, and furnished complete, including piano and crockery. A party with the highest reference may call at No. 99 Barrow-st.

TO LET—NO. 245 CANAL-ST.; THE LAST STORE with lofts remaining unlet in the new block opposite Earle's Hotel; admirably lighted and ventilated; no risk admitted beyond 1 per cent. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, 75 acres, late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, near Lexington-av. and 55th-st., (reserving two rooms,) and board for three adults for the rent, to a small family without children. Address, for three days, J. A. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—GENTEEL three-story extension dwellings, 102, 110 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs.; good order and neighborhood; all modern conveniences, water; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LIGHT OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS—Newly finished, near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

POWER TO LET—WITH ROOM IN CONnection with a planing mill, within 45 minutes from New-York by rail. Address NORTON & WILSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET —Has all the modern conveniences including billiard table; one hours' ride from City. Apply to WILLIAM WILSON, No. 134 William-st.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 47th-st., near Broadway, three stories, high stoop, brick, 13 rooms, in perfect order. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOUR SUITES OF ROOMS CAN BE HAD by applying at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

MOTT HAVEN.—A NEW HOUSE, IN COMplete order, on Villa-place, near College-av. Apply at Room No. 8, Market Bank, or on the premises.

A FAMILY OR PARTY OF ADULTS can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private house near 5th-av. References required. No. 36 West 12th-st.

A FAMILY OR PARTY OF ADULTS, eight or ten, desiring an exclusive home, can apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT IN COUNTRY WITHIN one and a half hours ride of New-York, a pleasantly located cottage house, furnished or otherwise. Address, with particulars and terms, Box No. 4,743 New-York Post-office.

ONE LARGE OR TWO SMALL OFFICES wanted, furnished or unfurnished, on Pine-st., between Broadway and William-st.
BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a small family. Address G. L. M., Box No. 5,101 Post-office. Must be between 20th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

F. DE PERCEVAL, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place.—Infants' Wardrobes, Children's Cloaks and Suites, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.; Slips, Aprons, Waists, Black Skirts, Chemises, Corsets, Spencers, Caps and Bonnets, &c.; French Lingerie for Ladies and Children; large Stock of Embroidered Yokes for Chemises and Night Gowns; handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bedclothes; Stamping and Stamped Goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS THIS DAY; Fall styles now ready at L. BINNS, millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Brown turbans and brown hats, children's hats and pattern bonnets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO BUY AN Interest in a new and most valuable invention; wanted in the whole world; patent secured. Apply, for three days, Albemarle Hotel, room No. 65, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. None but those known by reputation or with first-class references can get any explanations whatever.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL PREferred—With $15,000 to $25,000 in a safe and profitable business of eight years' standing; wanted in order to extend the business. Reply (with real name and address only) to CLARK, Box No. 3,838, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST Bars and shoe stands on Broadway; stock fixtures and good will; lease to run till May, 1869; must be sold on account of sickness of proprietor. Apply to CHAS. MOTT, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

TO TAILORS—THE FIXTURES AND BUSIness of first-class customers for sale, on the best location on Broadway, above Madison-square. Address a line to A. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 39 Pine-st.

THE NEW-YORK BUILDING BLOCK COMPANY, No. 24 Vesey-st., desire to inform parties contemplating building that they are now prepared to execute orders, having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing, and thus been enabled to acquire a stock ahead. The public are invited to inspect specimens at our office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, with the highest references as command, but whose means are limited, desires a home in a cheerful private family. He would be willing to give instruction in French and German in his leisure hours as an amusement. Address VIATOR, Box No. 180 Post-office, Hoboken.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—From Oct. 1, in a private family, for five adults; location, 14th to 34th sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; $250 per month will be paid for suitable rooms, &c.; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with full particulars, HORTON, Box No. 58 Flushing, Long Island.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family, within one hour's sail from Peck-slip, accessible every hour by boat, and five minutes by the cars; location on the Harlem River; good room and board; terms $28 per week. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY UP town having a good sized room containing gas, hot and cold water, to let with board on moderate terms, may obtain a gentleman and wife with unquestionable references. Address, stating location and terms, G. B., Station O.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE status in one of the best locations up town, near 5th-av., will let two or more rooms, with good board, to a desirable party, after 15th September. For further information address W., Box No. 4,461 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and first-class board; servants and children not taken; references required.

BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family; will furnish their own room; rear room preferred. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE status, in 47th-st. near 8th-av., will let two or more rooms with good board to one or two desirable parties after Sept. 15. Address W. P. L., Box No. 4,461, Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SECOND AND THIRD floors, nicely furnished, in a small family, suitable for families or single gentlemen; one large unfurnished room to let reasonable. Apply at No. 241 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (Old No. 215.)

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

DESIRABLE FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen can secure a few choice rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board, at No. 119 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway; references required.

HOBOKEN.—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN with an American family in that beautiful location. No. 109 1st-st., three-story, three blocks from the ferry. Gentlemen wishing a first-class, comfortable home, can be suited.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, en suite or single, at No. 200 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st. Convenient to cars and stages. References required. House first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 26th-st., near 5th-av., will rent a suite of handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Address A., Station F.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and other floors, with board; all modern conveniences; location desirable and convenient, and family small. No. 116 (old No. 16) West 41st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen; references exchanged. At No. 51 East 11th-st., next St. Mark's Church.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-PARK.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, for parlors, suitable for families, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen. House and location first class.

A LADY, SUPERIOR VOCALIST AND teacher of piano, singing and French, would give lessons in exchange for board; best references given. Address, for one week, A., Station G, New-York.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 62 W. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen, at No. 194 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, and an extension room on first floor, newly furnished, with first-class board; references exchanged. At No. 29 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND hall bedroom connecting, on second floor, to one or two gentlemen. Being convenient to stages and cars it is a desirable location. Inquire at No. 106 East 26th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

NO. 362 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE OR TWO handsomely furnished rooms with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. First-class table, small family. Terms about $45.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE—AN ELEgant furnished floor containing five rooms; can be separated, if desired, to suit; or without breakfast; references exchanged. Apply at No. 40 East 14th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE AND TWO children, want several furnished rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address, with terms, C. S. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET as a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room; breakfast if required. No. 40 East 26th-st.

MARRIED OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class board in a private house near 5th-av. References. No. 36 West 12th-st.

A FAMILY OR PARTY OF ADULTS, a numbering eight or ten, desiring an exclusive home, can apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE can be obtained by applying at No. 110 Macdougal-st., with privileges for housekeeping.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE ENTIRE second floor to let, with board; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 39 Henry-st.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No. 34 West 29th-st.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS CAN be obtained at No. 28 West 29th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, in suites or separately, at No. 28 North Washington-square; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 62 W. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, in suites or separately, at No. 28 North Washington-square; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—Desirable suite of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

AT NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place, rooms en suite or single, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms, without board, single or in suite, on third and fourth floors front.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET WITH BOARD. —Two handsome parlors and several upper rooms. Inquire at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 85 HENRY-ST.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. —Rooms to let, with board, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, on second floor. Apply at No. 134 West 4th-st., near Washington-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—GENTLEmen, without board, only. No. 141 West 20th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have furnished rooms at No. 19 Henry-st.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J. —Steamboat MATTEAWAN leaves Barclay-st. at 3 P. M.; fare 40 cents; passengers have a fine view of the shipping, islands, forts, quarantine, Sandy Hook and the ocean.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, N. Y. —Parties wishing to spend the remainder of the season in the Highlands of the Hudson, will find good accommodations at this House.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRD CORPS.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Excelsior Brigade having resolved upon giving a public reception to their old commander, Major-General D. E. Sickles, and having invited their comrades to participate with them, all officers and soldiers formerly of the Third Army Corps are requested to assemble at No. 114 East 13th-st., on Friday evening, at 8½ o'clock, for that purpose. (Signed)
OBAS. B. GRAHAM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.,
GEORGE H. SHORPE, Brevet Maj.-Gen.,
J. H. H. WARD, Brig.-Gen.,
JAMES F. RUSLING, Brevet Maj.-Gen.,
JOHN RAMSEY, Brevet Maj.-Gen.,
H. E. TRUMAN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
B. F. MORGAN, Colonel,
and one hundred others.

ALL ORGANIZATIONS OF SOLDIERS are respectfully invited to participate in the proposed demonstration to Major-General D. E. Sickles, on Friday evening, Sept. 13th, and will report to Committee of Arrangements at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 8½ P. M.
Col. M. W. BURNES, Chairman.
Capt. M. STEWART, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS POST NO. 11 G. A. R., No. 835 BROADWAY.
ALL COMRADES ARE REQUESTED to attend the weekly encampment at 7½ P. M. THIS EVENING, as there is business of unusual importance to be transacted.
LEVIN GRANDALL, Commander.
WM. FRANCIS BROWNE, Acting Adjutant.

BARTLETT'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY —No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., is supplied with all the new books.
Terms—Daily, 3 cents per volume.
Yearly—$3, allowing one volume at a time.
Yearly—$5, allowing three volumes at a time.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses, with French roofs, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling, and a splendid billiard-room, complete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, Nos. 420 and 422 Lexington-av., near 45th-st.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION ABOVE the Fifth-av. Hotel, a full-sized first-class house in perfect order, with the expensive furniture. For particulars and full particulars, apply to S. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

$3,000.—STORES ON 3D-AV. AND houses in various parts of the City for sale and to let at the lowest prices; also some nice lots for sale by GILBERT & CO., at the Reekman Exchange Real Estate Office, Nos. 963 3d-av. and 71 Broadway.

$9,000.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 428 East Houston-st., one door from Avenue D; no agents need apply. Inquire on the premises.
Mrs. QUINN.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER, NEAR BROADway, above Canal-st., a very eligible site for one or more large stores. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop, with or without furniture, in prime order; immediate possession; will be sold low. Apply at No. 78 West 47th-st., from 8 to 11 A. M. or 7 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWNstone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 ft. 8 in. in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house with extra improvements; price $8,500; and elegant furniture, made to order, $4,000; can be sold separate; situated on Summit-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN FORT GREEN-PLACE, BROOKlyn, a first-class three-story brick house, with every modern improvement. Only $10,500. Rented till May next at $1,400 per annum; rent to purchaser in advance.
J. D. WILLIAMS, No. 120 William-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 440 Union-st.; rent $500; and a three-story brick house No. 290 Union-st.; rent $1,400. Apply at No. 255 Court-st.
H. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all the improvements, No. 290 Union-st; price $10,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
One of the most beautiful places in the County of New-Haven, with the largest and best varieties of pears, grapes, apples, blackberries, strawberries and raspberries, which now look pleasant to the eye and are good to eat. House with city improvements; also good barn, icehouse, carriage-house, henery, rustic arbors, &c., with about twelve acres of land divided into grove, tillable, orchard and meadow, and within one-fourth of a mile of the church and good schools: in fact, a gentleman's practical, picturesque and rural home. For details and view of the place, call at No. 237 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn.
J. MERWIN & SON.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEWYORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the picturesque village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our references during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood so favorably situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, adjoining the residence of the late Jas. K. Paulding; 120 acres of land, half mile river front; stone mansion, gardener's and porter's lodges, icehouse, oilliard-room, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low as the owner resides abroad. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Dec. 21

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS ... $120
SECOND-CLASS ... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON ... SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN ... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA ... WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK ... Sept. 7
sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
MALTA ... Sept. 21
HECLA ... Sept. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Oct. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FINE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge; also to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin ... $250
Second Cabin ... 170
Steerage ... 85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin ... $300
Second Cabin ... 200
Steerage ... 100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY, 16th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander.
MONTGOMERY, THOMAS LYONS, Commander.
will form a line to leave weekly from Pier No. 13 North River, commencing on the 25th or 26th September; definite notice hereafter.
These steamers were originally built for the Savannah trade and were great favorites with merchants of that city. They have been thoroughly refitted in every part for the express purpose of again placing them on that route. Their cabin accommodations will compare favorably with any steamer in the trade. They are commanded by men long and favorably known to the traveling public.
Insurance on the steamers warranted at the lowest rates. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19,
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight always lower than by any other line. Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. LINEBURNER, is now receiving freight and will sail TO-MORROW, Sept. 14, promptly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The steamer GRANADA will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. CALVIN RYDER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Sept. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FROM NEW-JERSEY TO ALBANY.—The splendid and fast steamer SUNNY SIDE will make an excursion from Newark to Albany on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, leaving Newark at 6 o'clock P. M., and touching at the foot of Warren-st., New-York, about 8 o'clock. Returning, will arrive in New-York about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Trinity M. E. Church, of Newark, the projectors of this excursion, have engaged a splendid band for the occasion, and will furnish refreshments on board at reasonable rates. They also promise that no pains shall be spared to make this the grandest, most brilliant and pleasant affair of the season. Fare for trip, $2.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

A. SUNDAY EXCURSION BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLlege Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer PERRY, Capt. LONGSTREET, leaves Peck-slip SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 9 A. M. Returning leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

RESTAURANTS.

OYSTERS.
THE ORIGINAL LIBBY,
So long and so well known at No. 19 Wall-st., is now open at No. 53 Murray-st., one door from College-place, where he has the choicest kinds of the bivalves, and would kindly solicit all of his old customers and friends to give him a call. N. B.—Daniel Webster's codfish chowder every Friday, at 12 o'clock; also, can be seen two of the most perfect specimens of the clam or oyster pearl.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes., Sept. 11, 11¼ A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 11, 2¾ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2¾ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 10½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTing with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
3:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 8:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat, also City Map for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
10,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.
Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
20,000 pounds RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
150,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.
10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, Java coffee, rice, sugar, vinegar and salt must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, Java coffee, rice, sugar, vinegar and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificates will be required.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 58th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.
(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.
(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 9, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of a Cellar and Root House at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, in accordance with the following directions, viz.: The Cellar will be 10 by 15 feet square, 7 feet deep, and will be walled up with brick or stone; estimates to be made for both. The Root House will be 20 by 20 feet square, and dug about 6 feet in the ground, and finished above with logs. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that, in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,500, for the faithful performance thereof.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Cellar and Root House at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information. (Signed) RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and A. Q. M. G.

DANCING

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
E. FERRERO respectfully announces to his former patrons and the public, that after an absence of six years, he has the honor to resume the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with his sister, Mme. DUBREUL.
Will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. For circulars, &c., apply at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class.

DE GARNO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
Circulars at the Academy.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 Broome-st., will open TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867, for adults.
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, for children.
All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
During the vacation the rooms have been elegantly refitted, painted and decorated, rendering it the most extensive and convenient Dancing Academy in this country.
Ladies' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes.
Being a member of the Societe Academique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Theatre Imperial de l'Opera, all new dances emanating from the society will be transmitted to me as soon as produced in Paris.
OPENING SOIREE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. Class days Wednesdays and Saturdays. Opening soiree Sept. 18, at 9 P. M.
SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays, Latimer Hall, Court-st., near Degraw-st., commencing Oct. 3. Apply on school days only. See Brooklyn papers.

DE LORTIE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 307 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1867. Mr. De Lortie being a member of the "Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra," will be in receipt of all the new and fashionable dances. Seminaries and private classes also instructed. Address No. 361 Broome-st., New-York.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NINE-FOOT COPPER VACUUM pan, as good as new. Apply to the manufacturer, THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.

STRAYED FROM THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, FREDERICK CLOUGH, a deaf and dumb boy, of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., about 9 years of age. He had dark eyes and brown hair. The person who brought him to the Institution did not report him to the officers, and it was not known that he had been brought until he was gone. Any clue to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by the Principal of the Institution, and a suitable reward paid to any one bringing him back.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
SALE OF SEATS TO-DAY.
The sale of subscription seats for the entire season will commence TO-DAY at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and TO-MORROW, at 9 A. M., will commence the sale of seats for the first three Ristori nights at the Theatre Francais; Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
The regular Ristori nights in New-York will be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Matinees on SATURDAY. In Brooklyn Mme. Ristori will perform every TUESDAY.
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the season of 1867-68 of Mme. Ristori's dramatic representations will be inaugurated at the
THEATRE FRANCAIS,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867,
and unavoidably must be restricted in New-York to fifteen and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have already been made for her appearance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana.
Mr. Grau has spared no expense to make the Theatre Francais, before the commencement of Mme. Ristori's season, both elegant and comfortable. Improvements in the means of ingress and egress, the management of the seats, in ventilation, the scenic department, and in all that can tend to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the audience have been designed, and will be entirely completed by the opening of the season.
The company which will assist Mme. Ristori has been strengthened by many new and celebrated artists.
The repertoire for Mme. Ristori's second season will consist, in addition to those standard plays which will ever be remarkable in the history of the American stage, such as HER Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Medea, &c.
MYRRHA, NORMA, BEATRICE.
SŒUR TERESE, (Sister Therese,) by Luigi Camoletti.
FRANCISCA DI RIMINI, by Sylvia Pellico.
GIOVANNA D'ARCO, (Jean of Arc,) by Schiller, translated by Andre Maffei.
The great event of the season, however, will be the production of
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
written expressly and recently completed by Signor Giacometti for Mme. Ristori, under the stipulation with the author that this *chef d'œuvre* should be originally produced in America; and for the presentation of this play great preparations have been made in Europe and this country in order that the work so anxiously expected may be produced in all its splendor of scenery, costumes and properties, the details of which will be announced hereafter.
SCALE OF PRICES.
By the alterations made at the Theatre Francais a large number of seats have been gained, which has enabled the Director to place the prices of admission to the reserved seats and private boxes on a scale that he trusts will give the greatest satisfaction to the patrons of the drama.
General admission, $1 50; orchestra seats, $2 50; dress circle, $2; private boxes, four seats, $12; proscenium boxes, five seats, $20; family circle, 75 cents.
The several offices for the sale of tickets are so established as to enable the public to procure seats without being overcharged or falling into the hands of speculators, as has usually been the case.
All other information respecting the performances of Mme. Ristori will be published in due time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE,
THE BLACK CROOK MATINEES
will be resumed on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1867,
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
introducing the
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL DONKEY.
Admission $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND YEAR
of the great spectacular drama,
THE BLACK CROOK,
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
THE WONDERFUL MECHANICAL DONKEY WILL APPEAR
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK ... Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION
For the First Series of
TWENTY NIGHTS,
Are now open at the Academy of Music.
PRICES AS USUAL.

SACRED CONCERT

BY
PHILIP PHILLIPS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1867,
IN THE
SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,
between 1st and 2d avs.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.
3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.
4th. For flagging 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.
6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.
7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.
8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.
9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.
13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.
16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 56th-st.
17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.
18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.
3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
4th. Both sides of 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 7th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 42d to 43d-st.
6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st. and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av. and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-av.
7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.
8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.
9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.
12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.
13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 207 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 100 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 185 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 115 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.
16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between 43d and 44th sts., to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to a point half the block east and west of 3d-av.
17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.
18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 10, 1867.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—This is to give notice that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT LYMAN, of the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2 Medical Building, State-st., before HENRY J. KING, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD DODD, United States Marshal, as Messenger Northern District of New-York.
By PETER F. DAWS, Deputy.
Dated TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE L. NEWELL, of the City, County and State of New-York, United States of America, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 13, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY;
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE,
in which the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS ... LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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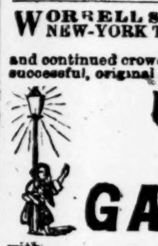
FIFTH WEEK
and continued crowds to see Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful, original and picturesque drama



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with
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION.
THE PIERS AND HUDSON BY STARLIGHT.
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT
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EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended entirely.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. H. L. Bateman takes pleasure in announcing that he will give a season of the world-famous opera bouffes by the well-known composer Offenbach, to commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at the above-named theatre.
He has secured the services of the most talented and accomplished musical comedians, chorus and musicians, among whom he mentions the prima donna
MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE,
a lady of recognized musical and dramatic genius, and leading artiste of the Bouffes Parisiennes. This lady will make her *entrée* in the character of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
in the great comic opera of that name, now performing in Paris and other Continental cities, with a success heretofore unprecedented. Subscribers wishing boxes for the season are respectfully informed that the books will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the French Theatre.

FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. LANDER.
ONLY ELIZABETH MATINEE
and LAST APPEARANCE
SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1867.
Admission $1.
Reserved seats in private boxes, $1 50.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 12½.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EDWIN FORREST

TO-NIGHT, RICHARD III.
EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD III.
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY EVENING—THE MARBLE HEART.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE ... Director
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 13 and 14,
LOTTA
will appear in her
UNRIVALED REPRESENTATIONS
OF
LITTLE NELL
AND THE
MARCHIONESS,
in Brougham's drama of that name,
supported by the same company as at Wallack's.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET ... PROPRIETOR
LAST WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 13, at 7½.
For the first time, a Grand Selection from
GOUNOD'S ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

1.	Overture—"Othello"	Rossini
2.	Waltz—"Les Adieux"	Lanner
3.	Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen"; Polka—"Kreuzfidel," (new)	Strauss
4.	Grand Selection—"Romeo e Giulietta, (new)	Gounod
5.	Two Ballets from "Paris and Helena," (first time)	Gluck
6.	Andante, (first time)	Bach
7.	Gavotte, (first time)	Bach
8.	Finale from the Jupiter Symphony	Mozart
9.	Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
10.	Reverie for Orchestra	Vieuxtemps
11.	Waltz—"Buergersinn"	Strauss
12.	Polka—"Express"	Strauss

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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CONCERTS, BALLS, PARTIES, FAIRS, &c.,
for any number of instrumentalists.
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To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

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RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

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at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.
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"The Birds will Come Again." A beautiful song by J. R. Thomas. Price 35 cents.
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HAINES BROTHERS

have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

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A COMMISSION WILL BE GIVEN TO A music teacher who will take charge of a half dozen excellent pianos to hire out. Give name and reference to Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

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VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOcal music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

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BENEFIT OF MRS. LANDER.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.
Twenty-third representation of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
In New-York
CONSTANTLY INCREASING SUCCESS.
MRS. LANDER,
formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport, as

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MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR ... as ... EARL OF ESSEX
WITH AN ADMIRABLE COMPANY,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 13, 1867,
On SATURDAY MORNING, MRS. LANDER
will appear in
THE ONLY MATINEE
during the present brief season, being
POSITIVELY
the last time that she can perform her great character,
QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Doors open at 12 M. Performance commences at ½ to 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.

SPLENDID RECEPTION,
by a densely crowded and brilliant audience of
THE GREAT MASTER COMEDIAN,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will repeat
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
his marvelously truthful and beautiful personation of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's adaptation of Irving's Legend, termed
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE ... Mr. JEFFERSON.
NEW SCENERY ... MINNARD LEWIS.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE.
Doors open at 7; begin at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

A MARVEL OF ART AND GENIUS IS JEFFERSON'S RIP VAN WINKLE.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, MUSIC AND ACTING IN BOUCICAULT'S RIP VAN WINKLE.

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Extraordinary success of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company.
THE DAYS OF THE OLYMPIC REVIVED!
This TUESDAY EVENING, and during the week, Byron's excruciatingly comic burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO—Beppo, (with his wonderful imitations of the great Tragedian,) Mr. Leffingwell. Other characters by the Company. To conclude with Falconer's master-piece, TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Admission 75 cts.

FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. LANDER.
ONLY ELIZABETH MATINEE
and LAST APPEARANCE
SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1867.
Admission $1.
Reserved seats in private boxes, $1 50.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 12½.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS—Genuine Ethiopians—$50,000 worth of valuable property given to purchasers of tickets. For particulars see small bills.
D. D. T. DAVIS, Manager.

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HARRY LESLIE ... MANAGER.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT.
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Engagement of
MME. CELESTINE,
THE LADY ROPE-WALKER,
In connection with the great LESLIE.
See future advertisements.

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Manager and General Director ... John De Pol
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the
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New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
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CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, hearses and coaches, 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms.

A.—SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AT BARGAINS—One light platform coach, one coupé, coupé rockaways, 3 top buggies; all styles new carriages for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGIcal Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for all diseases of a private nature at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. A permanent and positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE, SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. Consultations free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE REMOVED TO ... 8th-st., near Broadway. Hours 9 to 1 and 6 to 8.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

His Appeal to the President for a New Trial—The Indorsements.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I beg leave to respectfully represent, that by Court-martial, convened in Washington City in 1862, I was sentenced "to be cashiered, and forever rendered incapable of holding office under the Government of the United States," and that in addition to all the penalties attached to so severe a sentence, persistent efforts have been made to fix those arising from the uncharged crime of treason. Seventeen years of my life had been spent in the army of the United States—years covering the active events of the Mexican war, and including the opening and most trying years of the rebellion.

Intrusted at all times with duties of the greatest responsibilities, frequently performed at the peril of life, I can assert, without fear of denial, that up to the period of the presentation of the charges, no breath of suspicion had attached itself to a reputation which it had been, as it still is, my life's study to preserve unsullied. I feel assured your Excellency will appreciate the motive that induces me to frankly say that, at no time from the presentation of the charges to the completion of the trial, did it occur to me that with such a record as my country had generously permitted me to make, could I by any court be adjudged guilty of willfully neglecting the interests of that country in its hour of peril, and to whose reputation history and welfare is bound by every sentiment of patriotism, gratitude and interest.

Conscious of innocence, feeling that whatever differences of opinion might arise upon other points, there would not and could not be any as to my faithfulness of purpose, I could not bring my mind to contemplate any other verdict than that of a speedy and honorable acquittal.

It is possible I may have committed an error, both as to the Court and myself in thus assuming much that should have been set forth. I also feel assured your Excellency will appreciate the motive that induces me to make reference to the events of my life while in my country's service. The vindication of my honor alone compels me to do so in this paper as in a previous one read to the Court.

The verdict against me was found January, 1863, at a time of most unusual excitement. The country was environed with perils; distrust had seized upon many minds; errors of great magnitude had occurred; the Press and the forum vied with each other in responding to a great and growing sentiment, that an example should be had by which faithlessness or incompetency should be promptly dealt with. May I not now say with truth that it was my misfortune to be charged and tried at this—to me—most inopportune of periods?

I believe it is safe to say that much of the evidence adduced against me upon the trial would, in the light of the present full information upon the vital, and at that time necessarily disputed points, be either entirely changed, or materially modified. Evidence of the most important character to me at that time, totally inaccessible to either the Court or myself, is now to be readily obtained, and in a form and under circumstances brought together that admit of no dispute. Competent and disinterested persons, including many of those who deemed my trial and condemnation just, now concur in the completeness of the vindication which the "unconscious testimony" has given me.

Relying on the justice of my Government, feeling assured that with the return of peace calm feelings would prevail, and knowing that from the very nature of the case and the surroundings, time would, however slowly to my impatient honor, prove the best arbiter, I have borne in silence and without complaint the burdens of that sentence.

I have taken the liberty of inclosing herewith certain documents from able and intelligent writers, which bear upon my case.*

It is useless to say more than that they bear unsolicited contribution so far as they go; and I believe the time is at hand when it is my duty to appeal to my Government for a revision of my case, however nearly such a revision comes home to me and all I hold most sacred in life. It is a duty I owe also to the honored officers who bore testimony in my behalf; to my brave command, whose history has been imperishably written, and to my country, that no stain of injustice should be recorded against her.

My appeal is to your Excellency, to appoint a Court for the purpose of reconsidering the proceedings in my case, composed, as I trust it may be, of the best talent and most approved patriotism in the army. I have every reason to believe that, with such a Court now instituted, and with the full testimony now to be obtained, I can obtain the full and honorable acquittal I know I deserve, and which I shall ever seek at the hands of my countrymen. With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed,) FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE INDORSEMENTS.

NATICK, Nov. 26, 1866.

To President Johnson:

SIR: I have been informed that new evidence has been discovered touching the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER late a Major-General in the volunteer forces of the United States. I cheerfully join with others in commending the appointment of a commission, to consist of officers of acknowledged capacity and character, to examine this evidence and ascertain whether injustice has been done this officer or not; who, up to the time of the alleged offence, maintained the character of an officer of courage and ability. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY WILSON.

I think with Gen. WILSON, that a careful review by a competent military commission of the proceedings of the case of Gen. PORTER, is an act of justice, and which in trials before civil courts is always granted as a matter of right. I trust his request will be granted. (Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.

I cheerfully unite with Gen. WILSON in the within recommendation.

(Signed) IRA HARRIS.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 16, 1867.

I concur. (Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

I cheerfully concur in the opinions above expressed. (Signed) L. F. G. FOSTER.

JAN. 17, 1867.

I concur most cordially in the recommendations of Senators WILSON, SHERMAN, HARRIS and FOSTER, and express unreservedly my belief that a reëxamination of this case is due to Gen. PORTER and to the Government. (Signed) N. P. BANKS.

House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1867.

Major-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was the first military officer sent by the Government to Harrisburgh, at the beginning of the rebellion, and of the many who succeeded him, none of them were more zealous, faithful and useful. I gave him my full confidence; and from the high opinion I then formed of him, was surprised when his loyalty was doubted. Believing that subsequent events and evidence not produced at his trial fully justify a new trial, I very cordially and earnestly unite with Senator WILSON and other distinguished gentlemen who concur with him in the within paper, in asking for Gen. PORTER the appointment of a new commission to hear his case, that justice may be done.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

JAN. 17, 1867.

*SWINTON's *Army of the Potomac*, GREELEY's *American Conflict*, an article by Mr. A. H. GUERNSEY, editor *Pictorial History of the Rebellion*.

KENTUCKY.

Inauguration of Gov. Stevenson—Speech of the Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Lieut.-Gov STEVENSON was to-day inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, *vice* JOHN L. HELM deceased. The ceremonies took place in the Senate Chamber at Frankfort.

After prayer by Rev. Bishop SMITH, of the Episcopal Church, Hon. A. J. SMITH, Mayor of Frankfort, on the part of the citizens, made an address of welcome to the Governor. The inaugural address was then read. After referring in eloquent terms to the political career of the late Gov. HELM, Acting Gov. STEVENSON proceeded as follows:

I cordially approve and fully indorse every principle enunciated in the admirable address of the lamented HELM, and will, by God's blessing, earnestly endeavor to maintain them during my administration of the Government. The oath which I am about to take exacts of me strict obedience to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky. Both constitutions were ordained to perpetuate the rights of civil liberty and free representative Government. The promises of both were intended to preserve and uphold as fundamental guarantees of freedom, the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press; the rights of conscience, of property, of person and of reputation; the purity of elections and the implicit obedience of the representative to the will of his constituent, justly and fairly construed according to their letter and spirit. Collisions between the Federal and State Governments are utterly impossible; they can never occur so long as each Government restrains itself within the respective orbits prescribed by the framers of each. It is only when one government overleaps the barriers erected for its restraint, that danger can arise. To all demands and exactions of the Federal Government within the sphere of its constitutional power, Kentucky will always lend a ready support and cheerful obedience, while within the limits of the commonwealth her reserved rights must be respected. I will, while I act as her chief magistrate, always uphold, protect and defend the Constitution of the State from assault from without or danger from within, and I will see that the laws are faithfully executed and obeyed. My earnest desire shall ever be to advance the welfare and happiness of every member of the commonwealth irrespective of party creed. In this spirit I shall look to all good citizens for their succor, and invoke the blessing of Almighty God, the sure prop of all who put their trust in Him, for the honor, peace and prosperity of Kentucky.

The oath of office was then administered by Hon. B. J. PETERS, Chief Justice.

The entire ceremonies were conducted in the utmost order. There was neither parade or music.

Singular Poisoning Case in Philadelphia—Death of a Little Girl.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 12.

ANNIE E. RICHARDS, aged 4 years, daughter of LAUNCELOT RICHARDS, of this city, died suddenly, under peculiar circumstances, on the 18th of August last. It is alleged that certain neighbors of the RICHARDS had frequently threatened them in consequence of quarrels. The family noticed that for several days cakes had been thrown into the yard, but as they had invariably been taken and thrown into the fire, no harm occurred. On the 8th of August, ANNIE found a piece [illegible] the [illegible] and took two bites of it. She was [illegible] taken sick, and in five hours was dead. A *post-mortem* by Dr. ANDERSON and Dr. TAYLOR disclosed the fact that there was strychnine in the stomach. Upon this the parties accused were arrested, and a jury summoned by the Coroner to investigate the case. The inquest was held this morning. The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict to the effect that the child came to her death by strychnine, administered at the hands of RACHEL and MARY JONES, and the accused were committed to prison. Among those who testified at the inquest were the father and the mother of the little girl. Mrs. RICHARDS said: "I have seen cakes and other things thrown in the yard by Rachel and Polly Jones; on Sunday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, Annie went out into the yard; when she came in she had a peach; it was cut crosswise to the stone; she had taken one or two bites out of that peach; I asked her where she got the peach; she said Rachel threw it over and told her to eat it; I took the peach away from the child and told her that she ought not to have eaten it; she said that she had disobeyed her father; as he told her not to pick up anything in the yard; the peach looked as if it had been dropped into flour and then brushed off; what was on the peach I could not say; I threw the peach back into the yard. * * * On Sept. 6 I heard somebody come into their yard and say, 'I came up to see the old maids;' they said 'you need not call us old maids, for Annie is dead, and we don't get called old maids any more, for we ain't old maids; it makes us mad when you call us old maids.'"

The President's Proclamation of Civil Supremacy—The Circulars From the Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation by the President of the United States, which was issued on the 3d of September instant, and it is made my duty to enjoin upon you an observance of the requirements of that proclamation for the earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1867.

By direction of the President, the attention of the officers and employes of this Department is called to the following proclamation, and they are directed strictly to observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 83.—A proclamation issued by the President on the 3d day of September, 1867, is by his direction herewith transmitted, warning all persons against obstructing or hindering, in any manner whatsoever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and enjoining and commanding all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission to the laws and to the judgments and decrees of the Courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes, and especially enjoining upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the Courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws. The orders and requirements of the proclamation, and the exhortation of the President to all well-disposed citizens to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty coöperation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union, will, the Department feels confident, command the support and receive a willing and hearty response from every one connected with the Department and the naval service. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Cases of Bankruptcy in Richmond

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 10.

No city has maintained a fairer reputation for commercial probity and honor than Richmond. In all the financial crises that have occurred in this country the people of this city have maintained as high a credit as any in the United States. This fact will be attested by all New-York merchants who ever had dealings with Richmond merchants. It is a fact that there are a good many cases of bankruptcy now pending in Richmond; yet nothing like as many as was anticipated. These cases, however, are those of merchants and others who became insolvent during or before the war.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of the 11th inst. says: "The story circulated from this city to the effect that Mr. FESSENDEN has written a letter declaring that he is in favor of the impeachment of the President, we are assured, is without the slightest foundation."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition—The Opening Day—Address by Hon. Horace Greeley.

The thirty-seventh annual industrial exhibition of the American Institute opened yesterday in the armory building, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Great exertions have been made during the last few weeks to have everything in time for the formal opening, and the managers of the exhibition succeeded so far as to have all articles placed in their proper class. A few of the goods exhibited are as yet uncovered, but in a day or two all will be in perfect order, and the display will undoubtedly be the finest ever held under the auspices of the Institute.

At 8 o'clock last evening the President of the Association, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, delivered the opening address, which was listened to by the large audience present with great attention.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. GREELEY, on being introduced, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In this Metropolis of the commerce of the new world, the American Institute uplifts the banner of labor and of creative art. We are here distinctively as the champions and representatives of labor, as employed and exemplified in agriculture, in manufactures and in mechanics. We are here not to place labor in antagonism to trade, not to affirm its ability to dispense with the vivifying agencies of commerce; we are here only to assert and maintain that production is primary to and more important than distribution—that to produce is more necessary, more vital than to exchange, and should have the first consideration in all generous and beneficent public policies. The American Institute maintains the essential harmony of all useful interests, the necessary and natural relation of sympathy, cordiality and mutual support between all these beneficent creative interests. We affirm that commerce should be the servant or ally, not the master, of industry, and that the policies of Governments and the efforts of statesmen, philanthropists, rulers and all wise men should be guided and governed by this fundamental truth. We would have trade flourish, but only so fast and so far as shall minister to the thrift and well being of labor. This exhibition testifies that industry has another and nobler function than the mere satisfaction of animal appetites as material wants. We hold that labor is fundamentally the education of the race, the elementary mainspring of its progress from savagism up to the highest condition of civilization and enlightment. A nation might be able—I do not say it would be, I believe it would not be; but if we were to admit that a people might more advantageously, that is with greater material profit, satisfy their wants by following only one branch of industry, say timber cutting or corn planting, and be exchanging its products for everything else they required, it would still be a mistaken, unprofitable and unwise policy; because a nation which does but one thing, *learns* but one thing; because a nation which has but a single pursuit has a limited intellectual as well as industrial development. It would be essentially a barbarous, that is an unlightened, nation, although it might by such a policy easily satisfy all its material wants. It is through the development of a thousand industries of all the infinite subdivisions and correlations of labor that the progress of the mass of mankind is incited, is stimulated, is secured. The field, the shop, the factory, the furnace, the foundry, together constitute the People's University. [Applause.] What one learns in one kind of labor is communicated by electric sympathies to all the rest, and a people who follow fifty or five hundred different pursuits are wiser individually and collectively than any other people can be who follow but a single pursuit. A diversified industry is the basis of national strength, in war as in peace. The strength of the New-Englanders is in their many-sidedness, as has so often been exemplified. When at the very commencement of our late civil war the ship *Constitution*, our good old vessel, was aground in Annapolis harbor, and the commander of a Maine regiment asked, "What man in this regiment can navigate this vessel?—let him step to the front," at once fifty-eight men stepped forward, each prepared to take the good old ship out of the harbor or to fight her in it, as the exigencies of the case might require. [Applause.] It was this adaptiveness, this great multiplicity of the capacities of our people, that, more than anything else, carried the nation through that great struggle. Our fellow-citizens on the other side were able were brave, were thorough, were determined; but they lacked the capacity that invents every thing from a gun up to a monitor under the pressure of sudden and unforeseen emergencies. National, industrial, mechanical ability is to-day one great source of safety and security in peace and in war. No people knows all, no nation knows enough, but that people which knows most is best prepared for any great exigency of strife and convulsion. Had we been still wiser at the commencement of our struggle, had we then had men in our ordinance and engineering departments who understood as we now understand the superiority of the breech-loader over the muzzle-loading rifle, or musket, our war would have been two years shorter, and our national debt a billion and a half less than it is to-day. [Applause.] There are many now standing before me whose hearts palpitated on that eventful Sunday when the morning brought us news of the devastations of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, and you all remember how, after a day of trepidation and apprehension, the evening brought us tidings that her career had been checked by the sudden appearance of the little *Monitor*, [illegible] on a raft—which had been fitted out in New-York only 24 or 36 hours before. [Applause.] It was the critical moment. Three days later might have seen Washington devastated or burned, and all the enormous stores of war material there collected might have been the spoil of the enemy if that little vessel had not been ready for service until two days later. Our war showed great national resources—not on one side only, but on both. At the beginning we were tempted to undervalue the mechanical skill and resources of our adversaries. We believed that all mechanical knowledge was in the North, and only the need of it in the South; but "necessity is the mother of invention," and before the contest had continued long we were compelled to respect and to defend ourselves against a skill in the manufacture of torpedoes, and even of armored vessels, which we had no conception had any existence among our exponents. Their harbor defences were among the best that ever were contrived on the face of the earth, with equal material and pecuniary resources; and from them, at that time, we learned not to despise the capacity of any people who are earnest and resolute. Sixty years ago there were American statesmen, of no mean capacity and of decided influence, who believed it wisest to keep this wholly an agricultural country. They admitted that an agricultural people was not likely to be a wealthy people, or a remarkably powerful people, except on their own soil; but they said, "there are so many errors, so many defects and vices that follow in the train of manufactures, that we had better keep them in Europe, and minister by our agriculture to their wants as they minister to ours." While our people lived on the tidewaters, that was a plausible though not a sound theory; but when we became a nation spread over fifteen hundred miles inland as well as three thousand miles of waste, it became an entirely impracticable theory. To day not half our agricultural products would pay for their transportation to the Old World. It is not possible to-day to export the timber, the fuel, the ore, the coal that make up so much of this nation's wealth at any rate whatever. We have been compelled to be a manufacturing and mechanical nation by the necessities of our position, by our expansion, by the thousand needs of our extended national existence. What have been the leading results of the planting and growth of the mechanic arts and manufactures on this shore of the Atlantic? In the first place I call attention to the fact that the naturalization here of the industrial arts has been the occasion, I may say the cause of an enormous and beneficent development of invention, of economic labor-saving construction and of applied science. The Old World is to-day more than a thousand millions of dollars richer for inventions and adaptations which have had their birth in this country, and which, had there been no American manufactures, would in all human probability have remained to this day undeveloped. [Applause.] The cut nail, an immense labor-saving device, which has made cheaper the building of houses all over the world, is a result of the planting of the industrial arts in America. I have been told that the screw auger, by which a quadruple power has been given to mechanic art in one important department, was the invention of a Connecticut Yankee, who never even patented it. [Applause.] It is a common complaint often reiterated that American manufacturing and mechanical industry never gets out of the stage of infancy, that it is always crying for protection as if it had made no progress and was not likely to make any. Now this misstatement is founded on a truth. In the development of industry there are always new branches of it which require encouragement, but in this country the old-established branches of manufactures and mechanics do not require any protection. There are no countries on earth where plain cotton and woolen fabrics are made cheaper than they are in the United States to-day. There is no country where the relation between the prices of wool and cotton on the one hand, and of plain substantial woolen and cotton fabrics on the other is closer than it is here. There are branches of our cotton and woolen manufactures which do require protection; but those old fabrics which we began to make first and which we have learned to make best, if you give our American manufacturers their wool and their labor as cheaply as they are supplied in the Old World, they can make and sell as cheaply as any people on the face of the earth. Our manufacturers challenge fair competition; but being called upon to pay taxes on every yard they make, and on every element that enters into their productions, and being compelled to pay a double or triple price for labor, is it fair or just to complain that they cannot make and sell goods subject to all these taxes as cheap as they may sometimes be made and sold in Europe? But take another and very large class of American manufactures, our edge tools. No nation on earth can make them as good in quality or as cheap in price as we can make them here. Sixteen years ago I went to Europe in company with the first President of the Republic of Texas, Col. ASAHDEL SMITH, late of the Confederate army, who told me that sometime before, thinking the reported superiority of Yankee tools all humbug, he had bought a liberal assortment of the best edge tools he could find in Great Britain, and, said he, "I could not get a single mechanic to use them, the American tools were so much better and finer in quality," [Applause.] So, to-day, there are selling in all the British Colonies large invoices of AMES' shovels and spades, which, after paying British duties, are still able to undersell British manufacturers in their own market. [Applause.] Our reapers and mowers defy competition and take premiums in British and French world's fairs. There is really no substantial competition against us in those articles. American reapers and mowers are to-day cutting and gathering the harvests of the civilized world, and this in spite of the enormous cheapness of European labor. A British nobleman said of McCORMICK's reapers: "When I was there 16 years ago, it was not a question of cheapness at all with us; we have often only two or three dry days in the harvest season, while we have hundreds of acres of grain to harvest. Now if we can get a machine that will reap 10 or 15 or 20 acres in one day, its value to us will be incalculable, although the cost of so reaping may be as great as it would be to reap by hand, because of the saving in time, and because it will enable us to improve the favorable season, so short and so precious."

In concluding, he referred at length to other triumphs of American industrial art, and announced that it was the intention of the American Institute to erect in this City a Grand Palace of Industry, covering an entire block, and costing a million of dollars, in which to hold a perpetual World's Fair, where the industry and skill of all nations should be represented, and which would serve as an industrial university for the growing mechanics and artisans of the country, to be opened on the 4th of July, 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of American liberty. Mr. GREELEY also said that the Association not having sufficient funds of its own to erect the building, intended to call on the capitalists of New-York to aid them in the enterprise.

ROWING REGATTA.

First Annual Regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association—The Atalanta Club the Winner of the Champion Flag—Favorable Weather, Good Rowing and Good Company—The Regatta a Decided Success.

The first annual regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association came off yesterday, and was a decided success. The day was fine, with but a light breeze blowing. Crowds lined the shore everywhere within seeing distance, and the Elysian Fields swarmed with sight-seers. The river bore more living freight than we ever remember to have seen upon its surface within the same radius before; steamers, yachts, barges and rowboats of every size and form, from the single scull to the lumbering, lifeless barge with its thousand souls on board.

By 2 o'clock—the hour named for the start—the revenue steamers *Jasmine* and *Uno*, with the judges on board, arrived at the scene, the former coming to anchor opposite the lower or winning stake-boat. This was placed a few hundred yards north of the headland upon which stands the dwelling of Mr. ASPINWALL. The upper stake-boat was placed from this point one and a half miles north. The shore between these two points is curved, and the waters of the river take the form of a bay, but slightly disturbed by the current further out. The judges were Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Alfred W. Craven, Smith E. Lane, Hon. Wm. Radford and John E. M. McWhorter; and the referee, Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler. These gentlemen were accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Burger, Gen. J. T. Hatford, Col. John Oakey, Col. T. Bailey, Ex-Mayor Kingsland, and others, and there were several ladies present.

The races, as announced, were four in number, single-sculls, double-sculls, a barge race and one of six-oared gigs, and the hour for the start was set down at 2 P. M. It was 3 o'clock, however, before the course could be cleared, owing to the stupidity or selfishness of steam-tug owners and bargemen, who in spite of all effort by signal or otherwise to keep them out of the track of the boats, persisted in getting precisely where they were most successful as obstructions.

THE FIRST RACE—SINGLE SCULLS.

Five clubs were announced by programme to enter for this race, but those of three only formed when the signal-gun was fired. These were boats of the Gulick, Columbia and Vesper Clubs. The Gulick, represented by the *Crazy Jane*, rowed by JAMES I. WHITE; the Columbia by *Many Breezes*, rowed by CHARLES TATE, and the *Unknown*, rowed by J. H. KOBBE; the Vesper Club by the *Skippie*, rowed by THOMAS FEARON. The start was made at 3:16-45 o'clock, the *Many Breezes* taking the lead, but hard pushed by the *Skippie*. Before they reached the upper stake-boat, the *Skippie* had got well ahead, the *Unknown* had overhauled *Crazy Jane*, and the *Many Breezes* had died out. In this order they reached the winning stake, the Vesper Club boat *Skippie*, rowed by FEARON making the three miles in 27 minutes 26 seconds, followed by the *Unknown*, but 3 seconds behind.

SECOND RACE—DOUBLE SCULLS.

The entries for this race were four in number. The Gulick, the Palisade the Atlantic and the Columbia. The Gulick by the *Nettie*, rowed by Messrs. BARRETT and ROOME; the Palisade by the *Maria*, rowed by Messrs. CLARK and ANELUNG; the Columbia by the *Tilly*, rowed by Messrs. YOUNG and SEILKEN; and the Atlantic by the *Mosquito*, rowed by Messrs. WHEELER and MAGRAM. The start was made at 3:58.44. and the *Mosquito*, of the Atlantic Club, came in the winner in 27 minutes and 5 seconds, followed by the *Tilly*, of the Columbia Club. 15 seconds after.

THIRD RACE—BARGES.

In this race there were five entries, but three of the boats set down in the programme formed—that of the Atalanta Club of New-York, six-oared barge *David Banks*, manned by Messrs. Banks, Webster, Ogden, Waterbury, Haddock, Probst, Knapp and Roahr; the Columbia Club six-oared barge *Freud*, manned by Messrs. O'Neill, Sanger, Murphy, Martin, Hutchinson, Rough, Hashagon; the Waverley Club, eight-oared barge, manned by Messrs. Starr, Heath, McMurray, Fortmeyer, Waldo, Nan Loan, Cantrell, Bauer and Wildey. This race was a runaway and of little interest, the Atalantas took the lead at the start and kept it at their ease, leaving the Columbias far behind at the turning stake, and the Waverleys in the "purple distance." The *David Banks* came in in 23 minutes and 36 seconds.

FOURTH AND LAST RACE—SIX-OARED GIGS.

This was decidedly the race of the day, and the excitement and enthusiasm it created from the start to the close well repaid the hours of waiting for "something to turn up." As this race was for the champion flag of the Association, each club had reserved its picked men for the struggle, and the result, no doubt, fairly determines their relative positions, as the slightest accident did not occur to mar or hinder in any way one or other of the boats. The course was well cleared, the water smooth, and the men in the best of trim.

The Gulick Club was represented by the *Shanghae*, manned by Messrs. Mathews, Clarke, White, Moore, White, Spear and Devoe; the Atlantic, of Hoboken, by *The Deacon*, manned by Messrs. Roosevelt, Sturgis, Buermeyer, Curtis, Magram, Mertrus and Tuthill; the Mutual Club, of Albany, by the *Adam Cook*, manned by Messrs. Treux, Hughes, Bowers, O'Neill, Snyder, Piepenbrink and Ewing; the Atalanta, of New-York, by the *Atalanta*, manned by Messrs. Roahr, Withers, Lindsay, Gardiner, Mainland, Swan and King; and the Columbia Club, of New-York, by the *Columbia*, manned by Messrs. Rough, Van Raden, Seilken, McIndoe, Meredith, Kobbe and Curran.

The line was formed at 5:43:55 from the Judges' boat. No. 1, *Gulick*; 2, *Atlantic*; 3, *Mutual*; 4, *Atalanta*; 5, *Columbia*—the latter being well in-shore. At the start the Gulicks took the lead, and headed off well out stream, followed close by the Mutuals. The race between these two boats for over a mile was not exciting. The Atalantas soon gained on their competitors, who, like them, had kept further in-shore; and as the boats neared the turning stake the question as to whether the Gulicks, who were about a boat length ahead of the Mutuals and well out, or the Atlantics, who approached the stake boat from in-shore, was foremost, was somewhat difficult to decide. As they approached still nearer to the turn it was evident that the Gulicks had it by at least two boat's lengths; but it was also clear that, approaching the stake as they did, they must lose ground in the turn. The Mutuals were clearly second in the race at this point. The Gulicks shot past the stake fully four boat's lengths before they were able to turn. The Mutuals followed, but succeeded in effecting their turn within the circle made by the Gulicks. The Atalantas, still more wary, seeing the chance now offered of making a rapid turn, turned within the circle made by the boat of the Mutuals, and shot a half-boat's length ahead at a stroke. This was a most exciting portion of the race, as thus, in half a minute, the fortunes of the day were changed. The race in was fiercely contested by the Atalantas and Mutuals, scarcely a single boat's length dividing them all the home run. The Gullicks evidently lost heart by the misfortune or lack of skill at the turn. The Columbia kept up bravely, but the Atlantics, of Hoboken, ought to have set a better example in their own waters. For the last half mile, when the two boats were almost abreast, but were well within sight of the line of barges, and the thousands on the shore, the enthusiasm was intense, and cheer after cheer arose on either side. The Atalantas, however, kept the lead, coming in winners by a boat's length, in 22 minutes and 5 seconds.

THE PRIZES.

The champion flag of the Association was then presented to the Atalantas, and to each of the crew of the winning boat a chaste gold badge, appropriately wrought by TIFFANY, the gift of Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL; also a set of silver presented by Mr. VOLLMAN. The winners of the barge race received a set of colors, a silver cigar stand, bow light, of unique form and fine workmanship, presented by Hon. T. E. STEWART. The winners of the double scull race received each an emblematic gold badge, and the winners of the single scull race each a badge of gold and enamel, a duplicate of the champion flag. This closed the pleasures of the day, and the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association may well congratulate themselves on the success of their first annual regatta.

The Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank.

The following card was yesterday published by the President and Cashier of the above bank:

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

In regard to reports circulated concerning a deficit in this bank, we have to say no deficit exists of any sum whatever. We further believe that if the bank had been left in the hands of its directors not one dollar would have been lost to the stockholders, but apprehend that the summary closing of its affairs and enforcement of payments from all its debtors must result in a heavy loss to the stockholders.

O. M. BEACH, President.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

The following memorandum has been submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury by a committee of the Directors of the Bank:

"We, the Committee of Directors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, hereby declare that we never heard nor had any knowledge that the Comptroller of the Treasury had ever given the officers of the bank any notice that the legal-tender reserves were short, or that the bank was in any way doing business contrary to law, and we have heard all the directors that are in the City of Brooklyn declare the same facts."

The above memorandum is signed by S. M. BEARD, S. TUTTLE, JOHN J. HICKS, and HOWELL SMITH.

PRESIDENT BEACH TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. BEACH, yesterday, addressed the following note to one of the local papers:

I wish to say a word in your paper concerning the many misstatements made in the newspapers of this city and New-York concerning myself. I have not been a speculator in stocks, fancy or otherwise. Many respectable citizens of Brooklyn have, during the two years last past, associated themselves in various companies, some for the purpose of procuring oil and others for mining. I have been solicited to subscribe to a large number of such companies, and did subscribe to about six, and have been elected Treasurer of some of them—the individuals composing such companies being citizens of high moral and material worth. Most of these projects have proved a loss, others are not yet developed, but I can say that I have never asked any one to subscribe to them.

I have, during the last ten years, devoted myself to the advancement of the business of this bank, and have, as such, been well known to the citizens of this place, and have endeavored to make the bank identical with the business interests of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. I may also say that I have, as an individual, endeavored to use all the advantages of my position for good. I have, to the extent of my means, contributed to all the benevolent enterprises of the day, and to all public institutions organized during my residence here, and think I may claim a forbearance for the present of any harsh criticism.

O. M. BEACH.

Correction—Note from Fernando Wood.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report published in your paper of a meeting held last night to protest against the action of the Board of Health, with reference to the butchers and drovers, I am quoted as having said:

"Appeal to the Courts—to the highest tribunals of the country. I am sorry to say that there is not protection for you in the Courts of your City; there are verdicts rendered by them which would be different were politics not at work with them. The highest Court of your City is a political machine. The political majority of that Court confirms the action of its party."

Your reporter has made an error. The only reference made by me to the Courts of this City was of an opposite character. I referred to them as being composed of gentlemen of high character, ability and integrity. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—As car No. 26 of the Bleecker line was turning the corner of Howard and Crosby-streets, yesterday morning, a passenger named DANIEL McCALL, of No. 372 Bleecker-street, was struck in the breast by a packing box, which fell upon him as he stood upon the platform, from a pile standing in front of No. 23 Howard-street. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital....PATRICK FLYNN, of No. 615 West Forty-ninth-street, and aged 98 years, was struck by the locomotive of an up express train on the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday, at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. He received only slight injuries, and returned home. ....WM. JEWELL, of No. 459 West Thirty-first-street, and aged 8 years, attempted to get on the front platform of a Hudson River Railroad car which was passing the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. He slipped and fell before the wheel, which crushed a foot. He was taken home....Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, as JAMES MULLIN, aged 35, and living at No. 507 West Twenty-eighth-street, attempted to jump on the front platform of car No. 4 of the Belt line, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, he slipped and both wheels passed over his leg, shattering it in a fearful manner. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital....Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 162 Lewis-street over the body of THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, who died from injuries received by being run over by car No. 51 of the Dry Dock and East Broadway line on the 5th inst. The evidence showing the driver, JAMES MULLIGAN, to have been entirely blameless in the matter, the jury returned a verdict to that effect, and MULLIGAN was discharged from custody. Deceased was 10 years of age.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 104 East Twenty-sixth-street over the body of MALCOLM MELVILLE, 18 years of age and a native of Massachusetts, who committed suicide on Wednesday by shooting himself in the head. From the evidence adduced, it appears that deceased was a son of Mr. HERMAN MELVILLE, a well-known literary gentleman, and occupied a responsible position in an insurance office. He failed to return home on Tuesday evening, and remained absent until 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when his mother remonstrated with him. He promised her to never do so again, and went to bed, being awakened for breakfast. As he did not make his appearance during the day, the father entered the room and found his son quite dead, the body lying in the bed, and a single-barreled pistol grasped in his hand. A wound was found in the right temple. Neither of the parents could assign any motive for the act. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. SICKLES.—A meeting of the ex-officers and soldiers of the Third Army Corps and the Excelsior Brigade was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the public reception of Gen. D. E. SICKLES, this evening. Gen. W. R. BREWSTER occupied the chair. Col. BURNS, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, reported that it was contemplated that the soldiery will move at 9 o'clock this evening, from before Masonic Hall, in the following order: Police; senior officers in charge of line, assisted by the chairmen and members of various committees; Excelsior Brigade, under command of Gen. W. R. BREWSTER; Third Army Corps, and officers and members of other corps, in charge of senior officer present; Dodworth's Band; Grand Army of the Republic, in charge of Col. B. T. MORGAN; Posts of the Grand Army, as they may be assigned by Col. MORGAN. The Committee also announce that it was probable that the Seventh Regiment would join them in the reception, but as yet it was not possible to speak with certainty.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This body met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, under the Presidency of Coroner SCHIRMER, and a full attendance of the various Ward delegations was present. The main business transacted was the renomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for the Mayoralty, and the nomination of CHAS. E. LOEW for County Clerk, which were made by a unanimous vote. A Committee of five was appointed to confer with other organizations in reference to these nominations, with the authority to add to its number, to guard that proper nominations are made in the various Senatorial Districts. It was resolved to establish two naturalization offices to afford facilities to persons making application for their citizens' papers. The question was raised whether measures should not be taken to insure a representation on the bench of one of the higher Courts, but not acted upon for the present.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—Yesterday was the seventh day of the book trade sale. The attendance was not so large as on previous occasions. The invoices offered were those of WM. P. NIMMO, of Edinburgh, comprising TYTLER's History of Scotland, SCOTT, MOORE, WORDSWORTH, MILTON, &c. GALE & INGLIS' invoice came next, containing a large assortment of juvenile books, which sold at low prices. A quantity of stereotype plates were next disposed of, and the invoice of GEORGE A. LEAVITT, of this City, wound up the sale for the day.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met last evening, E. C. BENEDICT presiding, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and without transacting any business, adjourned to Monday evening next at 8 P. M. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, prior to that of the General Committee, the following Committee was appointed to prepare a call for a primary election, to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention: THOMAS E. SMITH, ADOLPHUS BORST and JAS. W. FARR.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society took place Tuesday evening last at the house of Dr. LEO, No. 228 West Twentieth-street. Subjects of interest to members of the medical and legal professions were introduced and discussed. Gentlemen of either profession interested in the object of the society—the study of medical jurisprudence—can obtain full information by applying to T. C. FENNELL, M. D., No. 132 Houston-street, or to WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., M. D., No. 4 Centre-street.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of RICHARD WHITE, a brakeman in the employ of the Erie Railway Company. The deceased died from injuries received on Wednesday, as he was on a train passing through Bergen tunnel, when he fell off the platform. As he struck the rail, a wheel passed over his left leg and arm. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a native of Port Jervis, N. J., and 25 years of age.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last evening, at 6 o'clock, a man named WM. ROOMER, reported to be a steward at the St. Nicholas Hotel, shot himself at the house No. 104 West Nineteenth-street, where, it is alleged, he was living on intimate terms with a woman. The bullet entered the left side near the heart, making a dangerous but probably not fatal wound. ROOMER was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—A. R. Rangabé, the Greek Minister, C. R. Rangabé, Secretary of the Grecian Legation, Hon. John B. Alley and Hon. Oakes Ames, Massachusetts, and Hon. Roswell Hart, Rochester, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Chas. Case, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House. Hon. W. F. Coe, of Connecticut, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named WILLIAM J. WALSH, while at work on the building No. 18 Cedar-street, fell from a scaffolding at the height of the fifth story to the basement. He was picked up and taken to the City Hospital, his injuries being of a very serious and, it was feared, a fatal character.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—ROBERT HAYES, of No. 254 Madison-street, a native of Ireland, and 58 years of age, was found in Roosevelt-street yesterday bleeding from a wound received before daylight at the hands of some person to him unknown. As the wound was a painful one, Officer FARRELL took HAYES to Bellevue Hospital.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—An Englishman, 67 years of age, named EDMOND JENNINGS, residing at No. 683 Sixth-avenue, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. As it was supposed that he had committed suicide by taking poison the Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

PROBABLY POISONED.—An unknown woman, apparently 30 years of age, was found in an insensible condition, at a late hour on Wednesday night, on the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth-street. As the woman was evidently suffering from the effects of a dose of poison, she was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the police.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, FRANKLIN DALE, of No. 502 Tenth-avenue, aged 13 years, fell from the upper deck of a barge lying at Pier No. 8 East River, to the dock, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NAVAL NEWS.—Capt. JAS. W. A. NICHOLSON has been ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Wampanoag*, which vessel is shortly to go on her trial trip. The *Wampanoag* is one of the new first-rate vessels of 3,300 tons, built by the Government.

RUN OVER.—At 8 o'clock yesterday evening a man named PATRICK TONER was run over by the dummy-engine of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, causing a fracture of the hip. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CHURCH CONCERT.—A concert will be given this evening at the Seventeenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near First-avenue, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS and other talented vocalists will provide the programme.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF A HORSE-THIEF.—Detective FROST arrested a man named DE WALTON, otherwise CHAS. DE VILLIERS, in Boston, on Wednesday, on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon from H. B. WITTY, No. 10 Nevins-street, Brooklyn. It appears he hired the establishment on Friday last, for the purpose of going to Coney Island, but not returning, search was made, and it was discovered that he formerly boarded at No. 51 Hicks-street. He had deposited there a trunk filled with potatoes and a carpet-bag stuffed with old newspapers. On further inquiry it was found that he shipped the horse and wagon to Boston, Mass., where he was arrested and brought to Brooklyn. He was taken before Justice BUCKLEY and committed to await examination. The property was recovered.

ALLEGED POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—The Postmaster of Syossett, L. I., Mr. CORNELIUS VAN SISE, was arrested yesterday by Detective FROST, on the charge of robbing the mail. Mr. JAMES GAYLER, the Special Agent of the Post-office Department, made the complaint. He alleges that accused abstracted bonds and money from some fifteen or twenty letters which had been sent through the mail. The premises of accused were searched, but neither bonds or letters were found. He was brought before Commissioner NEWTON and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. VAN SISE has been Postmaster of the village for the past nine years, and has always borne an irreproachable character.

THE COLORED CAMP MEETING AT HEMPSTEAD.—The harmony of this protracted meeting has been frequently disturbed since its commencement by riotous white visitors, and several fights have occurred. This state of affairs is caused by the sale of vile whisky on or near the grounds. Frequent cases of intoxication have been noticed, but no serious disturbance has occurred. On Sundays large crowds of rowdies flock to the grounds, and the attention of Deputy Sheriff GEORGE DURLAND has been called to the fact.

A FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The factory of the Mica Roofing Company, situated at the intersection of North Tenth and Fourth streets, E. D., accidentally took fire yesterday forenoon, and was entirely consumed, with most of its contents. Loss $3,500.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The local politicians are organizing for the Fall campaign. Last night the Republicans of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards assembled at their respective headquarters, for the purpose of registration and the transaction of routine business.

AN ALLEGED FEMALE BIGAMIST DISCHARGED.—Mrs. LOUISA FARMER, arrested a day or two ago on a charge of bigamy preferred by PETER WOOD, of No. 133 Canal-street, New-York, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice DAILEY, it appearing that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 12.

FLOUR firmer and advanced 25c.; Extra $9 25@$9 75; Family $10 25@$10 75; Fancy $11@$11 50. WHEAT firm and in good demand at $2 10 for No. 1 Red, $2 30@$2 35 for White. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 $1 05@$2 06. OATS dull and lower; No. 1 60c.@61. RYE firmer at $1 23 for No. 1. BARLEY firm, $1 35@$1 40 for Fall. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 23c.@23½c. MESS PORK active; 3,500 bbls. sold at $24 50. BULK MEATS and BACON are quiet and unchanged; sales of Clear Bacon Sides at 18¼c., to come out of smoke. LARD is in demand at 13½c. for City. The total stock of provisions is estimated at 19,000 bbls. Pork, 3,250,000 lbs. Bulk Meats and Bacon. The stock of LARD is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 tierces. BUTTER is firm and in light supply at 30c.@35c. CHEESE 11½c.@12c. The reports from the Clover crop is very favorable, and the quality is excellent. LINSEED firm at $1 2. LARD OIL firm at $1 10. PETROLEUM, 46c.@48c. for Refined free. GOLD $1 45¼, and unsettled.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Oats, 173,000 bushels; Corn, 202,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 26,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR steady; sales 650 bbls. city ground at $10@$10 25; Spring, $12 50; Western Spring at $10; Amber, $10 75; White, $12. RYE FLOUR nominal. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 40; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 98, and 7,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 95, closing weak. CORN dull and declining; small sales No. 2 Western, early, at $1 12; later, offered at $1 11, without buyers. OATS have declined 3c., and market active in the afternoon, with sales 60,000 bushels Western, and 10,000 bushels do to arrive, all at 56c. BARLEY—Three boat-loads Western sold at about $1 23. RYE nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES—None offered. MESS PORK quiet at $23 50 for heavy. LARD, 13½c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 12.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal; Middling 22c. HEMP unchanged. FLOUR buoyant; Superfine, $7@$7 50; Extra, $8@$8 75; Double Extra, $9 25@12; Fancy, $12 50@$13 50. WHEAT advanced 5c.@10c. on Fall, and steady on Spring; Choice and Fancy White, $2 30@$2 45; Prime and Choice Red, $2 20@$2 35; Spring, $1 70@$1 80. CORN dull—good and prime White and Yellow $1 09@$1 10. OATS declining; sales at 60c.@63½c. BARLEY in good demand for Fall, at $1 55@$1 75; Prime and Choice Spring, $1 10@$1 17. RYE advancing; sales at $1 17@$1 21. PROVISIONS buoyant; MESS PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders 15c.@15¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 22c.; Choice were held at 23c.@24c. LARD firm at 13½c.@14½c. WHISKY heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 455 bbls; Wheat, 7,000 sacks; Corn, 3,500 sacks; Oats, 5,000 sacks; Barley, 26,000 sacks; Rye, 798 sacks.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

FLOUR quiet but unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 89@$1 92 for No. 1, and $1 78@$1 83 for No. 2. CORN declined 4c.@5c.; sales at $1@$1 02½ for No. 1, and 92c.@98c. for No. 2. OATS active at a decline of 5c.; sales at 47c.@47½c. RYE declined 2c.; sales at $1 11 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. BARLEY declined 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 10 for No. 2. MESS PORK, $24 50. LARD, 13½c. BEEF CATTLE declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $6@$6 50 for fair to good shipping. HOGS active at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $6 30@$6 60 for fair to good. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS are active at an advance of ½c.; Barley, 8¼c.; Corn, 8½c.; Wheat, 9½c., to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

FLOUR active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce; sales 7,200 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN firm; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 15½. CORN MEAL $2 50 ₩ 100 lbs. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $35@$36 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Wheat 11c., Corn 9c., Oats 6½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—305 bushels Wheat, 205 bushels Corn, 1,136,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—400 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,357,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Sept. 12.

FLOUR—Sales of Double Extra from white Wheat at $11 25. WHEAT declined 3c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 36@$2 37; Amber do. $2 19@$2 22; No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 90; sales of Amber all the month at $2 18@$2 22. CORN dull and declined 4c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 08@$1 11; Michigan, at $1 09; No. 1 for the last half of September at $1 10. OATS have declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 52c.@54c.; No. 1, for all the month, at 5[illegible]c. RYE—unchanged. BARLEY—sales of No. 2 at 97c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull at 6c. on Corn and 7c. on Wheat, to Oswego, and 3½c. on Corn, and 4c. on Wheat, by steam to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

COTTON continues very dull and drooping. COFFEE continues very quiet but there is a better feeling in the market; small sales of Rio at 25½c., currency. FLOUR much stronger and prices advanced 50c. on the high grades and 25c. on the Superfine qualities. WHEAT higher; Red, $2 50@$2 60, and $2 70 paid for lots for seed. CORN—White, $1 22; Yellow, $1 27@$1 30. OATS 63c.@67c. RYE $1 30@$1 40. BACON and Bulk meats continue very firm, but we hear of no transactions beyond jobbing lots at 15c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@18¼c. for Rib Sides, and 18½c. for Clear Rib. MESS PORK steady at $25@$25 25. LARD firm; no sales. SUGAR still very firm; buyers holding off; no sales. WHISKY nominally unchanged.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 12.

There is but little change in the Cattle market since last week. The run of light, thin stock is large, while prime extra is scarce. The demand is not as sharp as it was last week, and on the poorer grades prices have dropped ¼c.@⅜c. ₩ lb., while the best extra command last week's outside prices. The range is from 5c. ₩ lb., live weight, for the poorest scallawags, to 9½c. for the best extra Kentucky Steers, averaging about 1,450; receipts, 4,700 head. The Sheep market continues dull; small sales at 4½c.@7½c.; supply, 7,500 head. HOGS—Sales 1,200 head at 6¾c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; supply, 8,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 12.

COTTON dull; Low Midding, 22½c.@23c.; sales 150 bales; receipts 75 bales. SUGAR—Louisiana Yellow Clarified sold at 16¾c. MOLASSES, 60c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 12½@$8 37½; Double Extra, $9 25. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS advanced; Choice, 75c. PORK quiet, but firm at $26 50. BACON is in request and firm; Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Choice Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. LARD—tierces, 14¼c.; kegs, 14½c. Gold, 145⅛@145⅜. Sterling Exchange, 156¾@159¼. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ₩ cent premium.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 12.

FLOUR firm, but unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull; No. 1 Mixed was held at $1 13; buyers offer $1 11@$1 12. OATS held at 55c. for No. 1 State. RYE scarce and in good inquiry; No. 1 was held at $1 28@$1 30. BARLEY steady, but unchanged. PETROLEUM—Buyers and sellers are apart; Light Straw to White was held at 46c.; Prime do. at 47c.@48c.; Standard White at 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

FLOUR active; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 25; Country do. $9@$9 25; Extra $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT unsettled at $1 84 for No. 1 and $1 75 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 47c. CORN steady at $1 02 for No. 1 and $1 for No. 2. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 10c.; to Oswego, 17c., per sail. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

TOBACCO—Sales 181 hhds. at full rates; Lugs to fair Leaf $4@$21; Cutting Leaf $30. FLOUR firmer; Superfine $7 25; A No. 1 $10 75@$11. CORN—Shelled, $1 10. OATS, in bulk, 58c.@59c. MESS PORK $26. BACON—Shoulders, 15c. Clear Ribbed Sides 18½c.; Clear Sides 18¾c.@19c., packed. LARD—Tierces 13½c., kegs 14½c. COTTON 23c. GROCERIES firm. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 32c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 12.

COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 22½c.@23c. Receipts to-day, 257 bales; receipts of the week, 1,640 bales; exports, 1,017 bales; stock, 755 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 12.

COTTON—Middling, 21c.@21½c. Sales, 400 bales; receipts, 52 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 12.

COTTON dull and weak. Sales, 63 bales; Middling, 23c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Sept. 12.

All the markets are unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 55c. RESIN, quiet at $3@$6 75. WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 12.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Out, KNOX's Fall Hat for gents. Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York
Deutschland	Aug. 31	Bremen	New-York
Bellona	Aug. 31	London	New-York
Minnesota	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	Sept. 4	Havre	New-York
City of London	Sept. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Russia	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Europe	Sept. 7	Glasgow	New-York
Teutonia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ETC.

Steamer	Date	To
Missouri	Sept. 12	Havana
Virginia	Sept. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office, Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, close Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen City *only*, by the *Atlantic*, close Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mails	Close at
East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—T. H. Barnard, Miss Bailey, Miss Warren, Mrs. J. Armand and child, S. Hodges, E. Stitt, Mr. and Mrs. Villa, F. L. Wise, W. H. Burton, T. Parker, J. G. Peebles, R. P. McCants, M. H. Rogers, S. Meinhard, B. F. Petty, Jr., Miss B. Schoemuller, Miss Ann Farrell, R. Spring, A. Thalheimer, Mrs. Thalheimer, two children and nurse; Mrs. Rescher, A. Z. Bailey, wife and two children; G. Willard, Wm. Thompson, wife and child; M. J. Rich and wife, J. M. Elliot, J. S. Phillips, A. Bradish, B. Obetky, S. T. Haley, Mrs. Obesky and child, George Parsons and wife, Miss Ashe, Mrs. Gano, O. Wall, Thomas Payne, George Turner, Thos. Byrne, D. C. Acosta, F. Lohnstein, William Coffin, H. Fletcher, R. M. Ward, Albert Blumenthall, J. M. Allen, M. J. Linehan, John Riley, R. C. Parkhill, wife and servant, J. F. Porter, P. W. Jones, W. A. Jones, Pape Jones, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. J. Roberts, W. L. Davis, wife and 2 children, Adolph Kolman, J. D. Wing, G. P. Brotherson, B. M. Wise, G. M. Laurent and wife, M. McCormack and wife, Mr. Dailey, H. B. Ainsworth, D. C. McIntyre, R. W. Holmes, George T. Daniell, Amos Ross, and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 12.—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg*—Hulda Grossmann, 5 children and servant, Leonora Sonneborn and 5 children, Emilie Becach, Babette Buchaner, Louise Hanking, Adolf Seinecke, wife and 3 children, Wm. Schmidt and wife, Jacobine Nathansen, Louis Johanning, wife and child, Josef Emanuel, Sinai Nathan and wife, Bernhard Lorenz, Julie Wiebe, L. Especheid, C. Vogt, wife, 2 children and servant, Adeheid Zork, 9 children and servant, W. [illegible], Dennpoll, By, Mayer, Sophie Malchan, Carl Kohlessinger, Lina Cohen and 2 children, Emetine Lessner and child, Rebecca Heilbrom and Cecilie Josephine Heilbroom, Pauline Rosenthal, Adolf Manuel and wife, Elise Steeger, Henry Edye, J. Brisk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 38 | Sun sets...... 6 13 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Moneka, Winchester, Charleston; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Steamship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Old Colony, Grindler, Callao, &c., Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks St. Ursula, (Br.,) Sosfer, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.; Glen Allandale, (Br.,) McDonald, Cow Bay, Hutton, Watson & Co.

Brigs Ida, (Br.,) Doane, St. Bart's and St. Kitt's, Jones & Lough; Eaglet, (Br.,) Dickinson, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton; Anna Helena, (Pruss.,) Mohrderick, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Pollux, (Hamb.,) Kolln, Palma de Mallorca, Witham & Ogilvie; M. L. Miller, Leighton, Navassa, Simpson & Clapp; Charlotte Buck, Gott, Bucksport, Me., B. P. Sherman; Florence, (Br.,) Erhman, Rio Grande de Sul, Jones & Lough; St. Vincent, (Br.,) Garrison, St. John's, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; N. Stevens, Saunders, Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Sam. Lindsay, Wilson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Iza, Thompson, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners N. R. Chapman, (Br.,) Cole, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Sons; John, Irons, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Fowell; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; R. C. Knight, Knight, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Miranda, Hardy, Baracoa via Inagua, B. J. Wenberg; Cornucopia, (Br.,) O'Brien, Nassau, Van Poag & Co.; T. V. Turner, Graves, Ruatan, W. S. Brown & Co.; Eliza Jane E., Jonnson, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Burdett Hart, Horton, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steamship Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg Sept. 1, with mdse. and 645 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Sept. 10, lat. 43 20, lon. 59 20, passed steamship City of Boston, hence. Arrived at Sandy Hook Sept. 12, at 10 A. M.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage; from Aug. 4 till 7th, had very heavy gales from W. S. W. to N. W., with tremendous cross seas, causing the ship to labor and strain very much; carried away head-rail, stove water-casks and parted maintopmast backstays. &c. Aug. 26, lat. 44 38, lon. 50 10, spoke schrs. John Simmons, Ella May, Mary E. Nason and Laura Bell, all of Provincetown, and each with 1,600 quintals of fish; would start for home in a few days; also spoke schr. Gertrude, of Marblehead, with 700 quintals.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Shields 60 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Has been 32 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and much calm and foggy weather.

Bark George Kingman, Eldridge, Zanziliar June 11, with coffee, &c., to Green, Arnold & Co. July 22, lat. 35 07 S., lon. 19 E., passed ship Knight of Snowden, waterlogged and abandoned.

Bark Eclipse, (of Liverpool,) Owen, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Arnold & Co. Aug. 7, lat. 24 04, lon. 36 55, passed a ship bound S., showing a white flag with three red arrows in it.

Bark Marie Meyer, of and from Bremen 53 ds., with mdse. and 306 passengers to Theile, Sailer & Co. Had some heavy westerly winds; stove bulwarks, forehouse and hatch, split sails, &c.

Bark Nuovo Mondo, (Ital.,) Starace, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Peck & Son.

Brig Delmont Look, Cochrane, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Roberts, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Freestone, Smith, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. H. Harteau, Cole, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Nugent, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. David Faust, Lord, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Dime, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Euleta, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Tangent, Rich, Elizabethport, for Woods' Hole.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Perkins, Providence.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Baker's Landing, R. I.

Schr. Eliza S. Hamilton, Providence.

Schr. Mediator, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. John Walker, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, Missouri, Moneka, Herman Livingston, E. S. Terry. Sld. 11th, steamships Henry Chauncey, Etna, Manhattan, Allepo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 12—Arr. bark Orchilla, from Philadelphia; brigs Golden Rule, Ponce; Corira, Guantanemo; Kodiac, Philadelphia; P. Gibbs, Rondout.

Also arr. bark A. W. Singleton, from Liverpool; schr. Maine Law, from Havana.

Below—Bark Smyrniote, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12—Arr. steamer Granada, from New-York; brig Josie Devereux, from Boston. Sld. bark Sacramento, for Brunswick, Ga.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 10—Arr. schrs. Gem, Arey, from New-York for Bangor; D. K. Arey, Rider, Rondout, for Boston; Abby Gale, Briant, New-York, for do; Mimogues, New-York, for Salem; Mary E. Wood, Hall, Albany, for Boston; Susan, Center, Philadelphia, for Saco; Willie Treat, Trim, Newport, for Salem; brig Nellie Clifford, from New-York for Bangor.

Sept. 11—Arr. schrs. North Pacific, Derrickson, from Philadelphia, for Boston; E. P. Swett, Rondout, do.; E. Segar, Boston, for New-York; Louisa S. Watson, Port Ewen, for do.; E. Mean, Clark, for Boston; Elvira A. Conant, Faust, for do.; Gem, Georgetown, for Portland; M. E. Undine, Portland, Conn.; brigs Ellen Burgess, New-York, for Boston; J. E. Tompkins, Waters, New-York; bark J. E. Holbrook, Brown, New-York, for Portsmouth; schr. J. P. Bent, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 12—Arr. schr. Erie, from Boston. Sld. steamships Gen. Barnes for New-York; Fannie, Baltimore; brig Joe Gordon, Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The pilot-boat from Cape Henry yesterday reports the following vessels gone to sea: Brigs H. Houston, Chesapeake, John Babcock, Blue Wave, Unicorn, Geo. Lattimer, Leander; ships ships Bremerhaven, Emile, from Bremen; barks Skjold, (Norw.,) Seneca; schr. Mary E. Staples.

The Pruss. bark Baltimore, bound to Bath, and two foreign brigs, arrived at the Capes to-day and have gone up. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Commander Luce, flagship of the School Fleet, which sailed from Annapolis last June on the Summer cruise across the Atlantic, arrived at the Capes to-day. 37 days from Portsmouth, Eng. The frigate Savannah and sloop-of-war Dale, which sailed at the same time, are expected to arrive this week. The Macedonian will be towed to Annapolis to-morrow. The cadets have visited Cherbourg, Paris and Portsmouth, Eng. The Mediterranean cruise was left out for want of time, the departure of the fleet from Hampton Roads having been delayed by storms. All well on board the Macedonian.

The steamer Sue arrived to-day from Crisfield, the terminus of the Annamessic line of steamers, with a large party of capitalists seeking investments in new steamboat and railroad enterprises.

Spoken, &c.

Chanticleer—bark, from Baltimore for Demerara, Sept. 2, lat. 27 35, lon. 59.

Columbia—ship, from New-York for St. John, N. B., Sept. 12, at 6 A. M., off Fire Island.

Island Home—ship, bound E., Aug. 23, lat. 44 27, lon. 44 40.

John H. Ryerson—ship, bound E., Aug. 11, lat. 46 18, lon. 33.

Victoria Amelia—brig, from Pictou for New-Bedford, Sept. 11, lat. 40 35, lon. 68.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY, AWARDED, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

A GOLD

MEDAL,

FOR THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES, and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 69, Sept. 12, 1867.

56, 65, 58, 31, 22, 17, 38, 53, 41, 13, 40, 37, 69.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 70, Sept. 12, 1867.

15, 26, 57, 64, 28, 49, 54, 42, 66, 19, 14, 33, 53.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 350, Sept. 12, 1867.

45, 75, 10, 40, 54, 28, 69, 30, 1, 24, 77, 29, 60.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 351, Sept. 12, 1867.

13, 39, 36, 63, 49, 43, 69, 74, 71, 24.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA —Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOW OPEN!

AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION of National Industrial Products. Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, SECOND REGIMENT.

All honorably discharged members of this regiment are respectfully requested to assemble at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., near 4th-av., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, to unite with the brigade in a testimony of respect to our beloved General.

THOS. RAFFERTY, Late Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.